



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

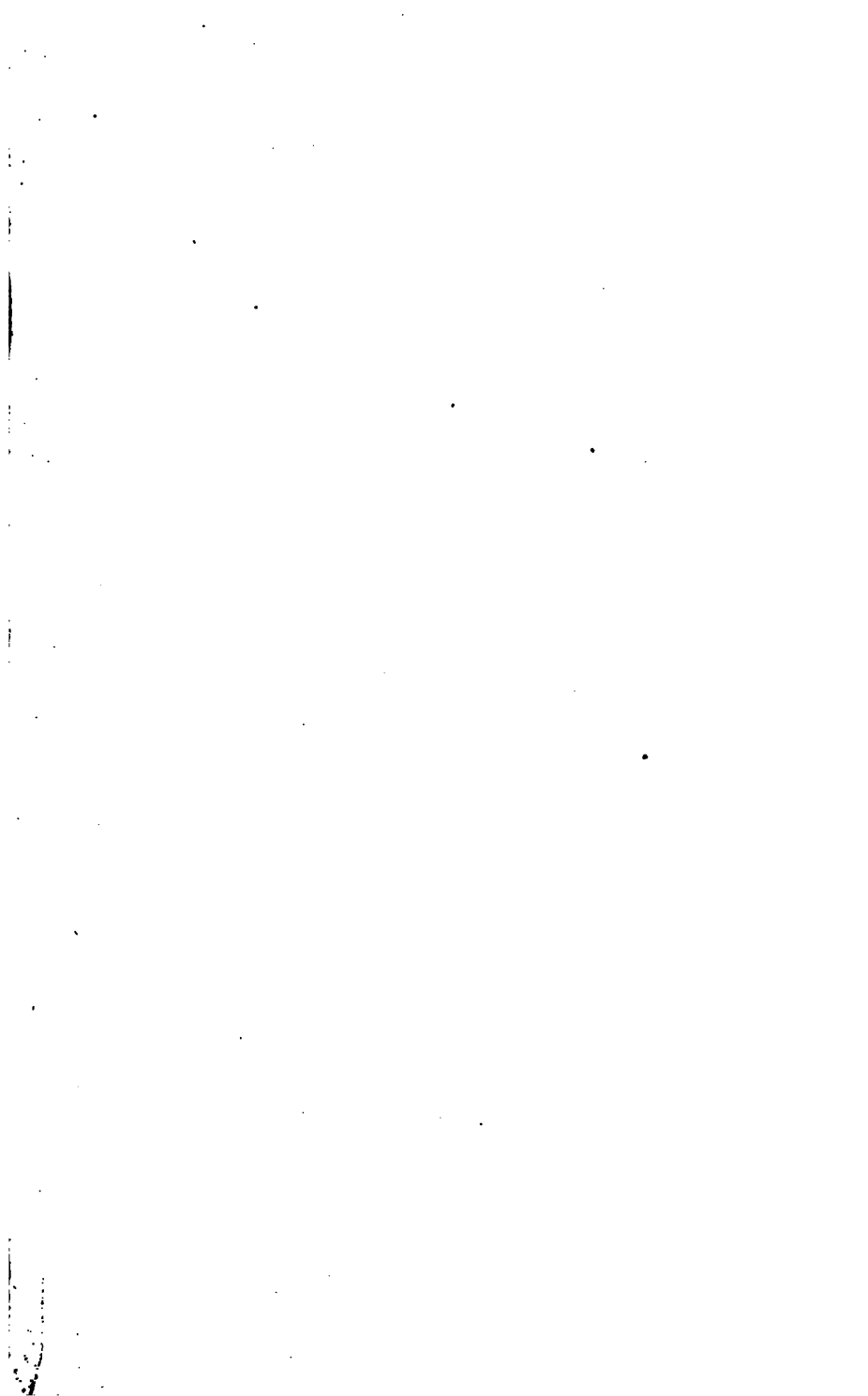
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



49. 2010.







THE
Concluding Task
OF THE
Disciples of Homœopathy.

BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION, 1849.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.

Vice-President.

FIELD-MARSHAL THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, K.G., G.C.B.

Chairman.

MARMADUKE B. SAMPSON, ESQ.

Treasurer.

JOHN DEAN PAUL, ESQ.

Honorary Secretary.

RICHARD WALTER HEURTLEY, ESQ.

Committee.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF
WORCESTER.
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ESSEX.
THE RT. HON. LORD AYLMER.
THE RT. HON. LORD GRAY.
LORD FRANCIS GORDON.
LORD ALFRED PAGET, M.P.
CAPTAIN BRANFORD, R.N.
RICHARD BEAMISH, ESQ., F.R.S.
ADOLPHE BOURSOT, ESQ.
JOHN BROADHURST, ESQ.
COLONEL DISBROWE.

HENRY GOEZ, ESQ.
R. W. HEURTLEY, ESQ.
J. P. KNIGHT, ESQ., R.A.
THOMAS J. KNOWLYS, ESQ.
THE HON. AUGUSTUS MORETON.
GEOFFREY NIGHTINGALE, ESQ.
SAMUEL SAMPSON, ESQ.
JAMES SIMPSON, ESQ.
EVELYN J. SHIRLEY, ESQ.
CHARLES CULLING SMITH, ESQ.
THOMAS UWINS, ESQ., R.A.
WILLIAM WATKINS, ESQ.

Auditors.

JAMES D. CUFF, ESQ.

|| FREDERICK SANDOZ, ESQ.

Total Committee—Liverpool.

ALFRED CASTELLAIN, ESQ.
A. H. KINDERMANN, ESQ.
THOMAS MORECROFT, ESQ.

|| THE REV. B. A. MARSHALL.
J. B. NEILSON, ESQ.
ROGER WATERHOUSE, ESQ.

Local Treas.—JOHN YATE LEE, ESQ.

Local Hon. Sec.—ROBERT NEILSON, ESQ.

Honorary Members.

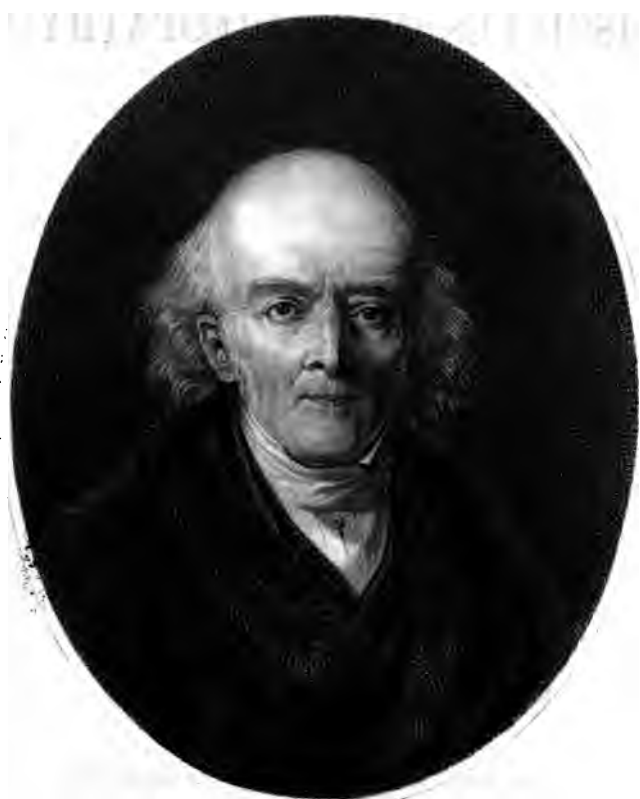
FREDERICK FOSTER QUIN, ESQ., M.D.,

President of the British Homœopathic Society.

J. CHAPMAN, ESQ., M.A., CANTAB. AND M.D., *Vice-Pres. to the British Homœopathic Society.*
EDWARD HAMILTON, ESQ., M.D., *Treasurer to the British Homœopathic Society.*

S. T. PARTRIDGE, ESQ., M.D.
HUGH CAMERON, ESQ., M.R.C.S.E.
VICTOR MASSOL, ESQ., M.D.
GEORGE NEWMAN, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
JAMES GOODSHAW, ESQ., M.D.
GEORGE HILBERS, ESQ., M.D.
D. WIELOBYCKI, ESQ., M.D.
ROBERT WALKER, ESQ., M.D.
JAMES LOFTUS MARSDEN, ESQ., M.D.
F. W. IRVINE, ESQ., M.D.
GEORGE DUNN, ESQ., M.D.
JOHN NORTON, ESQ., M.D.
SYDNEY HANSON, ESQ., M.D.
EDWARD C. CHEPMELL, ESQ., M.D.
JOHN OZANNE, ESQ., M.D.
C. D. J. LOWDER, ESQ., M.D.
J. B. METCALFE, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
JOSEPH KIDD, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
J. H. RAMSBOTHAM, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
ROBERT D. HALE, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
J. M. GULLY, ESQ., M.D.

BOUGHTON KINGDON, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
T. R. LEADAM, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
EDMUND SMITH, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
GEO. CALVERT HOLLAND, ESQ., M.D.
JOHN MOORE, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
HENRY REYNOLDS, ESQ., M.R.C.S., &
M.A.C.
DAVID WILSON, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
G. ATKIN, ESQ., M.D.
STEWART SUTHERLAND, ESQ., M.D.
STEPHEN YELDHAM, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
PHILLIP MANN WILMOT, ESQ., M.D.,
M.R.C.S.
DANIEL SPILLAN, ESQ., M.D.
LEON SIMON, ESQ., M.D.
C. CROSERIO, ESQ., M.D.
J. BELLUOMINI, ESQ., M.D.
JOHN F. GRAY, ESQ., M.D.
A. GERALD HULL, ESQ., M.D.
ERNEST STAPP, ESQ., M.D.
CHARLES WENICKE, ESQ., M.D.



STUART Kilmahoney Esq. 1800

THE
CONCLUDING TASK
OF THE
DISCIPLES OF HOMŒOPATHY:

AN ADDRESS,
DELIVERED TO
THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION;
TOGETHER WITH
A REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS,
CONNECTED WITH THE
Formation of a London Homœopathic Hospital.



PUBLISHED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE BRITISH
HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

LONDON:
SAMUEL HIGHLEY, 32, FLEET STREET.

MDCCCLXIX.

LONDON :
THOMAS HARRILD, PRINTER, SILVER STREET,
FALCON SQUARE.

P R E F A C E.

THE present volume contains a report of two General Meetings of the British Homœopathic Association, held respectively on the 22nd of August and the 10th of October last, for the purpose of establishing a London Homœopathic Hospital.

The success which attended the proceedings at these meetings, and the important step in connexion with the advancement of Homœopathy to which they have led, will, it is believed, cause the subscribers to the Association to feel pleasure at becoming possessed of a record of them in a complete shape.

In accordance with the views adopted at the meeting of the 10th of October, to the effect that it would not be expedient to call upon the friends of Homœopathy to continue their contributions to the Association, now that a Hospital was about to be formed which would require all the pecuniary aid they might be disposed to afford, the issue of this volume will terminate the labours of the Association.

In looking back to the nature and consequences of these labours, the Committee can only repeat expressions of satisfaction which they have already used. The proposal to form a Homœopathic Association originated with their Chairman and

Honorary Secretary in 1845, and was attended with immediate success; but the British Homœopathic Association was not created until 1847, when the co-operation of the British Homœopathic Society (consisting of about forty of the leading practitioners of Homœopathy in Great Britain,) was obtained. The objects proposed at the time of this union were the distribution of a book to such parties as might be willing to transmit to the Committee annually a subscription of half-a-crown; to circulate tracts and addresses as far as the remaining funds would allow; and, finally, to adopt proceedings for founding a Hospital on certain definite conditions.

At the commencement the number of subscribers was under 400; on the 31st of December last, when the subscriptions for 1849 expired, the number was between 1400 and 1500; and the way in which the intentions first contemplated have all been accomplished, will be seen from the following pages. It will there be observed that every result which the Committee desired has been realized to a degree far beyond their anticipations; and this termination is rendered more gratifying by the fact that not a single measure has at any time been taken by them without the sanction of a unanimous vote from the various members of their body who may have been present on each occasion.

In conclusion, and in the same spirit of unanimity, it only remains for the Committee to urge all who have been connected with the Association to spare no efforts to extend the efficiency of the Hospital, which has now been organized, and which

they have to announce will be opened for the reception of patients on the 10th of April next. Its executive comprises nearly all those gentlemen who have been members of the Committee of the Association; and its medical officers, in conformity with the original arrangements of the Association, will consist of such of the members of the British Homœopathic Society as may be able and willing to serve. This Society, while it exercises the strictest scrutiny with respect to the diplomas of its members, is open to all respectable and properly qualified practitioners; and it is therefore felt that the constitution of the Hospital will be found to contain every element calculated to ensure permanence, and to command not only the confidence of the public, but also the respect of the profession.

The Committee have to regret that the heavy outlay attendant upon two public meetings, the distribution of notices and cards, the charges for reporting, and the issue in November last of a pamphlet of forty-two pages to all the members, containing some portion of the matter which is now presented entire; together with the expenses connected with the circulation of 8000 copies of a pamphlet on the cholera during the ravages of that disease last autumn, and the ordinary cost of circulars, tracts, etc., have, as will be seen from a balance-sheet appended, rendered the funds of the Association inadequate to the expense of binding the present volume in the same manner as the last. They feel, however, that every subscriber to the Association will gladly recognize the important end, to secure which this circumstance has been occasioned.

London, March, 1850.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PORTRAIT OF HAHNEMANN	ii
PREFACE	v

Address.—The Concluding Task of the Disciples of Homœopathy. By Marmaduke B. Sampson	5
Proceedings of General Meeting on 22nd August, 1849	19
Proceedings of General Meeting on 10th October, 1849	41
Address on the Transference of the future energies of the Members of the British Homœopathic Asso- ciation to the maintenance of a London Homœo- pathic Hospital. By Marmaduke B. Sampson	66
Committee, etc., of the London Homœopathic Hospital.	86
Balance Sheet of British Homœopathic Association	88

ADDRESS,

&c., &c.

It would have been impossible for the Committee of the British Homœopathic Association, in drawing up the Report which has been presented this evening, not to have anticipated, in some degree, the animated reception that has been given to it. The Association has to congratulate itself upon an uninterrupted success, which, in proportion to the means at its command, is perhaps without a parallel, and which is not only in itself an evidence of the inherent vitality of Homœopathy, but is also calculated to afford encouragement to all who, in other branches of scientific inquiry, are seeking to promote a candid examination of new discoveries. That within the space of little more than eighteen months, nearly 1,300 persons should have formed themselves into a united body for diffusing the knowledge of a disputed and derided truth, in which they could have no other interest than such as benevolence would prompt, is a circumstance that has never been witnessed in any analogous case. That this body, too, should, upon assem-

bling to review the results of their efforts from their commencement down to the present time, find not a single drawback to what they have achieved, is also a point, looking to the nature of their task, which they could hardly have hoped to realize. It is not only that they have distributed 1,200 volumes and many thousand pamphlets, that they have allayed apprehensions respecting the progress of a fatal epidemic, and made the means of prevention widely known, that they have seen several of their members go forth to remote places, with the intention of planting Homœopathy along with the first elements of civilization, and that they have never had occasion to solicit funds, since relying solely on the voluntary zeal of their members, they are, after the performance of all their duties, yet in the possession of considerable means, but there is, beyond all this, the satisfaction, that owing to the spirit in which their labours have been conducted, they are not conscious of having awakened, even in the minds of any one individual among those whose views and practice they are so actively endeavouring to subvert, a single unkind feeling, or indeed any feeling inconsistent with entire respect for the motives by which they have been impelled. It is, indeed, to this last circumstance, probably, that much of our success is to be ascribed. We have not advocated the cause in a manner inconsistent with its nature. There is amongst all who mutually

recognize what they sincerely believe to be a great truth, a kind of freemasonry, which produces an earnest feeling towards each other; and in its turn, this widening of their sympathies tends to beget a more tolerant feeling in their dealings with all the world. That this has been the case among the members of our Association, may safely be asserted; and hence the way in which we have carefully avoided all attempts to force our views upon unwilling minds. We all remember when we were not Homœopathists ourselves, and most of us, doubtless, could also testify that it was by some unobtrusive remark or simple fact, and not by the eager vehemence of controversy, that we were first induced to give it our attention.

Although, however, a review of our progress gives room for this feeling of unqualified satisfaction, it is necessary we should limit its indulgence. It is a condition of every task, that the further we advance towards its completion, so does the necessity increase for sustained exertion, since the very extent of what we have accomplished would constitute a reproach for not accomplishing the remainder. If we had never been able to form an associated band for mutual support,—if we had never found the means to disseminate our views, and if we had never gained the influence of distinguished names, we might still pause, comparatively free from disgrace in avowing that we must leave to time the full establishment of our doctrine.

But, as it is, we have succeeded too well, and gone too far, to stand still even for a moment. We have marched proudly, although not insultingly, into the domain of medical science to institute a new order of affairs, and if we now leave a single weak point exposed, our discomfiture will be as signal as our temerity. We must, therefore, finish our work, for we can neither retreat nor remain where we are; and hence the question for our consideration is,—What are the points that are yet requisite to establish our entire security?

Now, in the promulgation and advocacy of every new truth, there are three things that are essential. Firstly: We must clearly state our doctrine, and the nature of the phenomena on which it is based. Secondly: We must publish all the testimony that can be collected. And lastly: We must furnish means by which all those who are incapable of receiving conviction through the testimony of others, may at once resolve their doubts by personal observation.

As regards the first of these points, namely, the clear enunciation of our doctrine, nothing has been neglected. The Association has, as has been observed in the Report, issued thousands of volumes and tracts on the principles of the Homœopathic system, and, through the zeal of their Honorary Secretary, an extensive correspondence has been carried on with all who have applied for information. With respect to the second point, the statis-

tical verification of our doctrine, everything that could be required has, in like manner, been performed ; and on this head we may especially point to the 8,000 pamphlets which have been distributed, showing the results of the treatment in Cholera, and to the history of what was done in Ireland during the famine and pestilence of 1847. Of our three duties, then, the first and second have been completely fulfilled. It is in relation to the third that we shall find the call for our concluding labours. We have proclaimed our doctrine, and promulgated its evidences ; but we have not yet established a direct means by which inquirers may satisfy themselves by personal observation, and without this our task is unfinished. Satisfactory as may be our reasoning, extensive as may be our evidence, still,—even though it be all collected in one mass, it leaves an opening, of which any one determined to resist conviction may avail himself to escape. The theory of our system may be admitted to be perfect, and its evidences may be acknowledged as having been prepared in good faith ; but the world have seen so many ingenious theories—and more especially in medicine—turn out to be delusions, that, as a frequent experience of treachery will sometimes lead men to distrust all mankind in proportion to the fairness of their professions, so there are some who are rather deterred from than won to a new creed by the allegation, that in theory it is all that could be

desired ; while, in the next place, as regards its being supported by an overwhelming array of statistics, it is well known that such is the colour in which men are apt to look at what they wish to be true, that, without any intention to deceive, they often demonstrate the most erroneous doctrines by the most formidable array of figures. To distinguish sound reason from sophistry, and carefully weighed statements from those which have been caught at credulously, requires a clearness of vision which does not belong to the majority ; and hence the necessity for something more than theoretical arguments and elaborate statistics. The question then lies before us,—Is it in our power to supply what is thus wanting, and to put ourselves in a position to appeal to the world, whether we have not placed before all inquirers every means of satisfaction that can be demanded ?

The only way in which this final satisfaction can be furnished, is by the establishment of a public hospital. It may be said, that incontrovertible evidence is daily presented to the medical mind by the multitudinous cures performed by Homœopaths in private practice. But this will not suffice. In the first place, the medical gentlemen by whom these cures are effected cannot blazon them, because they are interested parties. The only quarters, therefore, whence Homœopathic cures can be promulgated, must be from the

patients themselves, and their friends. But non-professional persons can exercise in this way little or no weight upon medical men. So many enthusiastic individuals have been found at all times to proclaim the most wonderful virtues in nostrums which have struck their fancy, that it is not to be expected that merely isolated reports of remarkable recoveries should be received with full attention by professional persons, who are well aware not only of the common eagerness of the public to report marvels and to jump at conclusions, but also of the numberless instances in which even their own colleagues have been carried away by fancies, as to the extraordinary and universal effects of new remedies. This reason, therefore, is quite sufficient to deter us from volunteering to professional men any statements of the kind; and, if this were not enough, the ordinary rules of courtesy would alone prevent it, since for a layman to invite the attention of a medical practitioner to the facts of Homœopathy is simply to assume that he requires to be enlightened, by comparatively unqualified persons, on a point which comes peculiarly within the province of his own inquiries. It is plain, therefore, that in all cases of Homœopathic cures, the persons who are sure to be the last to hear of them are the medical gentlemen by whom the system is opposed.

It may be said, however, that as we have set forth our doctrine, it is the duty of all medical

men to make trial of it for themselves. But this, again, will not hold, because we have no absolute right to demand of any one that he should put himself to trouble to ascertain the truth of anything we may assert, until we ourselves shall have done all that can be required of us. Now, when we ask a medical practitioner to try Homœopathy, and he replies that, in the first instance, he would rather look on, and observe the result of the treatment in experienced hands, we are almost totally without the power of complying with so reasonable a claim. We have no central place where a fair inquirer can attend, from day to day, conscientiously to verify our statements, and to qualify himself by accurate observation, before venturing upon experiments on his own account. And it is not alone that this fact is a hindrance to the progress of Homœopathy, but it is absolutely in the hands of an uncompromising opponent no slight argument against it. “Why have you no hospital?” will be the inquiry. “You boast of thousands of marvellous cures; therefore, it is out of the question that a want of funds can be the cause. The gratitude of those who are treated under the old system maintains hospitals and dispensaries in every part of the world. There is no city in England, however small, without such an institution; and it is plain, if you have conferred the benefits you profess, that in your case a far stronger spirit of thankfulness must bring abundant

offerings for a similar purpose. Neither can a paucity of applicants for treatment constitute your excuse; because, if your cures are so extensive, the fame of them must cause you to be besieged by those who have been discharged from other institutions without relief. What, then, is the inference? Obviously, that you hesitate to bring your system to the final test, by which it must stand or fall!"

Shall we permit this reproach, or at once resolve that it shall exist no longer? Shall we, in short, finish our work, now we are within sight of the goal? There is no more imperative duty that we can perform, and it is not too much to say, that if we part this evening without entering earnestly upon it, we shall forego one of those high occasions that are only presented to those who faithfully seek for opportunities of usefulness—opportunities which, seized upon with ardour, invariably open up for us still nobler callings, but which, once neglected, never re-appear until by hard discipline we have learned their value.

There is, however, no need to apprehend that we shall hesitate. We have only to recognize the paramount dignity of our aim, and it will then be hard for us to turn aside. In the case of all ordinary appeals to benevolence, there are generally some circumstances to qualify the ardour with which we may respond to them. Nothing, for instance, at first sight, can seem more agreeable

than to contribute to a hospital on the sole ground of establishing a gratuitous provision for the sick poor. But stern philosophy suggests the consideration, that all provisions of this kind tend to weaken those feelings of prudence and self-reliance upon which our welfare as a people depends, and which can be stimulated only by the consciousness that we must, by our own economy and foresight, anticipate all the ordinary contingencies of life. In the present case, however, it is not on the mere principle of providing for the improvident that we are called to act, although in the existing stage of society, charity even of that kind cannot be dispensed with ; but the object we primarily seek is to promulgate a new truth, upon the speedy reception of which the welfare of the whole human race depends. We seek to treat patients gratuitously, because under no other circumstances could we convince them of our sincerity, or claim the right of exhibiting their treatment to medical inquirers ; and if, conjointly with the service we thus render to the world, the subordinate, although to most persons more pleasing task of relieving individual want can be accomplished, we are enabled to combine a degree of satisfaction beyond all that could otherwise be offered.

In summing up the responsibilities before us, let us remember, moreover, that in spreading Homœopathy as we have done, we have given currency to a doctrine which, in proportion as it is

novel and beautiful, will attract a host of ignorant and sordid men to make use of it, unless we take every care to insure that the increase of qualified practitioners shall be equal to the increase of converts among the public. A hospital capable of receiving pupils is the only means by which this can be effected.

If we are prepared, then, to undertake the work—the last one in connexion with Homœopathy which, as non-professional persons, we can be called upon to perform,—it only remains for us to appeal to our medical friends, who have this evening honoured us with their presence, to know if they also are ready for their portion of the labour. To that question there will be but one answer, for none of us who are conversant with the history of Homœopathy can fail to be aware of the devoted and unselfish zeal that has been displayed by its practitioners—a zeal which, in so far as it springs from sympathy with human suffering and an ardent love of science, is happily characteristic of the medical profession, whether we speak of the practitioners of the old system or of the new, but which, in the latter case, we may believe to be heightened by the certainty of the blessings it is in their power to scatter. We shall hear, however, from their own lips, their opinions of what can be effected, and of what they require of us to enable them to bestow their skill and their benevolence where the harvest will be richest. We

shall see that the effort demanded on our part will be but slight, and that it is upon them that the most arduous duty will necessarily fall. Let the cheerfulness with which they are prepared to undertake it, furnish a stimulus to our own enthusiasm.

Little further need be said, except that we should call to mind what has already been effected by our Association, in order to appreciate the results of the combined action of a united body, at scarcely more than a nominal expense to each individual. The same system pursued with regard to the maintenance of a hospital will answer every purpose. If each member of the Association will resolve to collect from all who may be willing to aid the cause, any sum, however small, it will amount in the aggregate to a fund amply sufficient, with other contributions that may be relied upon, to give full birth to the undertaking, and, once started, it will assert from year to year its claims upon the public by the force of facts which cannot be resisted.

At the same time, let us hope to raise these means without solicitations. It is one of the most pleasing facts connected with our Association, that every shilling which has been contributed has been not sought, but offered. Those who have no private objects to gain cannot descend to beg, upon any pretext whatever, and they owe it to the nature of their cause to place it on a higher footing. All that we may collect would bring

little satisfaction, if it were not twice blessed; and no gift can bless the giver, if it proceed merely as the reply to importunities which it would seem difficult to waive off. Let us, therefore, fix our best reliance on making known the fact that a hospital is wanted, and that it has been resolved to start one. All who sympathize with Homœopathy, and some who, knowing nothing of Homœopathy, may yet desire to promote the fair examination of a new and clearly stated doctrine, will then give us their aid spontaneously, and it is only in this way that it can be wished for. The smallest sum so bestowed will bring better results for all parties than all that might be extracted from those whose liberality but arises from the difficulty of saying—No.

Under these circumstances, our hospital will represent our hearts and minds, and not the mere fashion of charity. It will stand as a testimony to truth, with life in its very walls. The promulgation of the law on which health depends is the ground-work of every other duty; and this is what we seek in establishing Homœopathy. The feebleness and restlessness of impaired vitality will be found the prompters of all carelessness and crime; and before the reign of morality and religion can be established, we must do our best to raise the physical organization of mankind, so that each individual may use with complete efficiency the instruments or talents which have been committed

to his charge. Every sacred impulse, therefore, calls us to this undertaking, and also every personal consideration, for the highest benevolence is the only true selfishness, and there never yet was a single grain of help given towards the establishment of a principle, which did not ultimately yield its reward, although in the complicated map of human events, the chain between the act and its consequences may have been undiscernable.

That many of those whom I now address will be permitted to see from the proceedings of this evening the growth of results almost incredible from their magnitude, is a conviction as plain to me as if the present were the future; and it will add to their sense of the efforts of the peaceful and unnoticed disciples of a simple truth, when, looking back over the bleak results of the wars and slaughter into which kings and peoples, and nations and their invaders, were plunged in 1849, they compare them with what will have grown from the quiet step in which they were here engaged, and which will then be marked as having given the chief impulse to a means of healing that has carried vigour, hope, and comfort to every region of the globe.

Report
OF A
GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Association was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday evening, the 22nd August. The meeting was very numerously attended. At half-past seven o'clock,

Mr. MARMADUKE B. SAMPSON, the Chairman of the Association, took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said :—Ladies and Gentlemen—Our first proceeding this evening will be to submit for your approval the Report, which has been prepared by the Committee of the British Homœopathic Association, up to the present time. Before calling upon the Honorary Secretary to favour us by reading that document, I am desirous of expressing to you the regret of the Committee, that it was not in their power to call you together at an earlier period of the year. It was their intention that a public meeting of the Association should have taken place in the spring ; but it was found that, during the active period of London business and the Parliamentary Session, the pressure of occupation on the various members of the Committee was such as to render it impossible for them to devote more time to the Association than was absolutely requisite for

the carrying on of its ordinary affairs. Owing to this delay, we are deprived of the attendance of many of our fellow members, who are absent in the country; and to the same circumstance must be attributed our not being favoured by the presence of the President, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, and the Vice-President, the Marquis of Anglesea. It is satisfactory, however, to know that, although we are deprived of the presence of these distinguished personages, we have every assurance of their best wishes and active co-operation in the cause of Homœopathy. (Hear, hear.) Another unfortunate circumstance to which I must allude is, that our meeting is fixed on the very day that has been appointed for the assembling of the Peace Congress in Paris, by which we are again deprived of the attendance of several influential members, particularly those belonging to the Society of Friends. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the zeal which is always manifested among those who recognize the truth of Homœopathy will, I doubt not, make up for the deficiency of our arrangements; and the proceedings of the evening will, I trust, not only prove of permanent benefit to the cause we have at heart, but also tend to draw more closely the bonds by which we are all united. (Hear, hear.) I will not further trespass on your time, but will request the Honorary Secretary to proceed to the reading of the Report of the Committee. (Hear, hear.)

The Honorary Secretary (Mr. R. W. HEURTLEY,) then read the Report, which was as follows :—

The Committee of the British Homœopathic Association have much pleasure in meeting the members, to submit for their approval the various steps taken by the Committee, on their behalf, for the diffusion of the doctrine of Homœopathy.

At the time when the Association was organized, the number of its members was 410. From that period down to the present hour, there has been a continuous increase, which has far surpassed all the expectations originally entertained; and your

- Committee have now the satisfaction to announce, that the total has reached 1,270. It is also gratifying to add, that amongst these 1,270 members, a large proportion are distinguished for rank, influence, and talent. Indeed, in this respect, the Committee believe that the register of the Association presents an array of names such as has rarely been found in any previous combination of an equal number of persons.

Amongst the names on the list is that of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Committee have received numerous donations ; amongst others, one of £10 from Thomas John Knowlys, Esq., of Heysham Tower, Lancaster.

The accounts of the Association, duly audited up to the 1st of January, 1849, have been forwarded to the members. These accounts show an apparent excess of expenditure over income, of £12 4s. 8d. ; but as the sum of £13 1s. 2d. remained at that period to be collected, it will be seen that the receipts and disbursements of the Association were, in fact, exactly balanced.

Since the 1st of January, new subscriptions, &c., have been received ; and the Association is, therefore, at this moment in possession of a clear sum, after allowing for all payments, of £41. There are also subscriptions in course of collection, which will amount to between £50 and £60 ; and hence the actual balance in its favour may be estimated at £100.

The Committee believe that, looking to the nature and extent of what has been achieved by the Association, this prosperous state of its finances will be regarded with unqualified satisfaction.

The Committee beg now to recapitulate the various objects which, through the kind co-operation of the members, they have been enabled to accomplish.

One of their earliest measures was the distribution to all the members of an interesting work, detailing the case of a highly esteemed medical gentleman, (Mr. James Dore Blake, a Homœopathic practitioner, at Taunton,) who had been subjected to very great injustice from the Royal College of Surgeons. The circulation of this work, the Committee believe, has done

much towards enlightening many of the most liberal practitioners of the old school, as to the unfair means which at one time were too often resorted to, to influence the minds of the profession generally against an adoption of Homœopathy.

The next proceeding was the preparation of an original volume to be presented to the members. This volume was entitled "*Truths and their Reception.*" In addition to the essay from which it received its name, it contained one of the earliest essays by Hahnemann, ably translated by one of the editors of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*,—a statistical account of the Homœopathic treatment of Cholera, and a Narrative of a Mission to Ireland, during the famine and pestilence of 1847, undertaken by a gentleman, now one of the members of the British Homœopathic Society.

The reception of this volume was extremely favourable. The first edition of 1,000 copies was rapidly absorbed, and a second edition became necessary. The total number of copies thus issued has been 1,220; and there remain 280, which, judging from appearances, will soon also be exhausted.

The Committee have likewise to report that, from time to time, they have issued not less than 3,000 copies of a pamphlet containing sixteen pages, containing a concise account of the principles of Homœopathy. They have also distributed 3,500 circulars, detailing the objects of the Association.

In addition to all these publications, the Committee have to mention a step, which has been attended with important benefits. On the first approach of the Cholera to this country, they prepared a pamphlet, earnestly calling attention to the results of Homœopathy in that disease; and also containing a statement of the means of prevention, as well as those which should be adopted on the first symptoms of an attack, pending the arrival of a physician.

Of the success of this measure, and of the effect which the pamphlet must have produced in causing the existence of the Association to be widely known, the best idea will be formed from the fact, that the demand for it has been such as to render

necessary *thirteen* successive reprints,—the total distribution having amounted to 8,000 copies.

The consequences which have flowed from these various and extensive proceedings of the Association, have been manifested in many ways, which plainly demonstrate that Homœopathy is now sufficiently established in the public mind, to render its rapid dissemination for the future entirely certain. The provincial press,—one of the best indices of growing opinion,—has, in several cases, referred to the proceedings of the Association, with the strongest expressions of approval; and it may also be added, that applications from different parts of the country, from respectable practitioners of the old school, requesting information, and expressing in respectful terms a desire to become acquainted with the best works, to enable them to investigate the system, have latterly been of frequent occurrence.

It remains to be mentioned, that your Committee have regarded it as especially desirable to endeavour to plant a knowledge of Homœopathy in distant places, wherever a new opportunity might present itself. The Committee believe that there are none of the settled countries of the world in which the doctrine has not been for some years known and practised. But the British race is constantly extending itself to new regions, and thus furnishing fresh opportunities of diffusing truth. During the existence of the Association, the additional colonies founded have been two; one in the Indian Archipelago, and one in the southern part of New Zealand. In both of them earnest members of the Association are already to be found. The first Government officer who landed at the hitherto uninhabited Island of Labuan, which commands complete intercourse with all the countless and thickly peopled islands of the Indian Seas, was a member of our body; and the first trunk that was carried on shore contained one of the well-provided medicine chests of Mr. Headland. At Otago, in New Zealand, the other colony alluded to, two of our members will have been amongst the earliest arrivals; and they, in like

manner, went prepared with medicine chests and books, to act as missionaries in the cause.

The Committee have now rendered a concise account of the way in which they have endeavoured to fulfil the duties which the members confided to them ; and having thus dealt with the past, they have requested their Chairman to address you in the course of this evening, with regard to the present and the future.

The Committee cannot conclude this Report without publicly acknowledging the very great power which has been derived to the Association from the exertions made in its behalf by the medical gentlemen who compose the list of its honorary members. With the British Homœopathic Society and its President, Dr. Quin, they have carried on a constant intercourse, which has lightened all their labours ; and it is therefore, with the highest satisfaction that they seize this opportunity of expressing the sense they entertain on this point, and of congratulating the members that, on the present occasion, they are favoured with the presence of these allies and friends.

Captain WARDE, R.A., in moving the adoption of the Report, trusted he should not be considered to be intruding himself upon the meeting ; for, although what he might have to say in connection with the rapid extension of the system of Homœopathy might not prove interesting, still he felt bound to come forward, and avow openly the benefits of the practice, as regarded himself personally and his family. It was possible that his style and mode of address might be deemed tedious, but, as he was not accustomed to public auditories, he hoped they would bear with him while he narrated what he had to say. (Hear, hear.) He appeared there to state to them the reason why he became a convert to Homœopathy ; and further, to give unequivocally the best evidence in his power of the beneficial effects of that treatment, which had induced him to become steadfast in the faith. (Hear, hear.) He had to state, that for upwards of eight years he was a con-

firmed invalid, suffering more than ordinary illness, and it was not until he embraced Homœopathy, and then not before he had exhausted all the resources of Allopathy, that his restoration was effected. At the time it was suggested to him that he should avail himself of the new system, he was a thorough sceptic, and when it was mentioned to him, he treated it at first with perfect ridicule. At length, although entertaining the highest sense of the unremitting attention and kindness which he had experienced from the practitioners of the old school, he consented, at the instance of a relative of the noble and distinguished President of the Association, to apply to Dr. Quin. (Hear, hear.) He went, and, as he said before, being a sceptic, he asked that gentleman to tell him honestly whether he thought that he could put him (Captain Warde,) to rights. (Laughter.) Having examined him minutely on the points of his disorder, the Doctor said he had great hopes that, provided he could practise patience—for patience was one of the ingredients in the success of the treatment of chronic cases,—he would be able to put him “quite to rights;” and he kept his word. (Hear, hear.) He found in Dr. Quin not only an able and scientific physician, but a most agreeable friend. He would not detain them too long, but he had to state that, after following the system strictly, in the course of three or four months, having previously been an invalid for eight years, he was “turned out” as well as ever he was before in his life. (Hear, hear.) Since that period, then being a bachelor, he had become a married man, with a family, and he had not only found the practical benefits of the system in his own person, but it had also greatly benefited his wife and children. He was induced to say this, because, as he saw so many ladies present, he thought it necessary to state explicitly the fact of the beneficial results experienced by children from the practice of Homœopathy. Soon after his first treatment under Homœopathy, he went to Ireland, and he there found a difficulty, attendant upon the want of Homœopathic practitioners in that

ountry, and therefore he was frequently compelled to call in the aid of the old medical school; and although he had no wish to underrate one party more than another, he found the greatest difference in the systems. They might think that he was troubling them with too much of his personal affairs, but he could only assure them that it was from his anxiety to show, that his conversion to Homœopathy arose from his perfect conviction that it superseded altogether the principles of the Allopathic school. (Hear, hear.) He had now four children—the youngest but six months old, and the eldest three years; and never, since the birth of the latter, had they been subject to any treatment but that of Homœopathy, and he could assure them that, from the eldest to the youngest, more flourishing specimens of Homœopathic practice were not to be found. (Hear, hear, and loud laughter.) It was impossible for any one to deny, who really was acquainted with the distinctions of the two systems, that the medicines themselves did not constitute a great feature in the treatment,—the medicaments of the Homœopathists were *nil*, as regarded taste; and he would only appeal to any mother, who had ever administered castor oil to her offspring, to say whether the Allopathic or the Homœopathic dose deserved the preference. Such was his impression of the perfect efficacy of the Homœopathic system, that he did fancy it would before long supersede the old system, and become universally acknowledged in every country. They had heard by the reading of the Report, that the extension of the system was progressing in the most favourable manner, and he could only say that he wished it speedy success, and that it might penetrate the most distant parts of the earth. (Hear, hear.) On the subject of the want of medical men to practise, he could only impress upon the attention of the meeting the desirableness of encouraging, in every way in their power, all those who might direct their studies to such an end, since success in rendering Homœopathy known to the world at large depended in a great measure upon the increase of its practitioners. (Hear, hear.) He had nothing further to add,

but to move the adoption of the Report they had heard read. (Cheers.)

Mr. SANDOZ said he was very happy to second the adoption of the Report, and to give his public assent to its contents. He thought he might be allowed, having had twelve years' experience of the benefits derivable from the Homœopathic treatment, to state that he was perfectly satisfied that its success would be widely spread and lasting. The honourable gentleman who preceded him had spoken of his experience on the subject, and had alluded to the scepticism which troubled his mind previous to the adoption of the system; like that gentleman, and he presumed like most other persons, he also must confess he was a sceptic before he felt the efficacy of the system; and it was not until it had been widely diffused through the members of his domestic circle, that he had been inclined to admit the truth of the principle. As he liked to trace all good to its true source, he believed that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, this system would extend itself throughout the world. His experience of twelve years had firmly brought him to the conviction, that Homœopathy was applicable to every case, (hear, hear,)—surgical cases, as well as those more generally known as physicians' cases,—and that the cures of the diseases, to which nature was subjected, were all within the scope of the Homœopathic practitioner. He was quite satisfied that doubters had only to pay proper attention, and to test the cures effected under the treatment, and they would, like himself and the honourable Captain who had just spoken, acknowledge the new truth which had broken in upon them. (Hear, hear.) After passing some commendatory remarks upon the exertions of Dr. Quin, in perfecting the system, and the essay of the Chairman, entitled "*Truths and their Reception, in relation to Homœopathy,*" as illustrating the progress of the science, Mr. Sandoz concluded by cheerfully seconding the adoption of the Report, and most heartily wishing success to the affairs of the Association. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

The Report was then received.

The CHAIRMAN then delivered the ADDRESS, printed at the commencement of this pamphlet, upon the present position and future duties of the British Homœopathic Association, demonstrating the immediate necessity of establishing a LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL; upon the conclusion of which,

Dr. QUIN rose and said :—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen—As an honorary member of the British Homœopathic Association, and President of the British Homœopathic Society, it devolves upon me to answer the appeal so eloquently made by our Chairman, to know what support the members of the latter society would be likely to afford to the proposition contained in the address, which you have now heard. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to you, before I enter into the subject of that appeal, to acquaint you with the origin of the formation of the British Homœopathic Society. It is about five years and a half since this Society was first established. It then consisted of eight members—gentlemen who met together with the intention of forming a nucleus, from which might proceed a larger and more influential body, for developing Homœopathic practice, and disseminating its principles. From deaths and other causes, its increase in numbers was at first slow, but in the course of two years, satisfactory progress was made; and the number now consists of forty-four medical members of acknowledged talent and experience. Of this body of forty-four, sixteen are metropolitan members; and I may state that no person is admitted as a member without the strictest examination of his credentials; the qualifications of a thorough medical education in the old school being required, as well as certificates of having passed the usual examinations, and received the diplomas of the recognized universities and schools of medicine. (Hear, hear.) It was one of the principles of the Society to give advice to the poorer classes *gratis*, for the cure of the poor sick is a duty ever cheerfully performed by the members of the medical profession, of whatever sect. Some two years ago, it was suggested that the British Homœopathic Society should connect itself with the British Homœopathic

Association, and that the two boards should act in concert. It was accordingly arranged that the members of the British Homœopathic Society should be honorary members of the British Homœopathic Association, in whose proceedings they should take a part. This brings me now to answer the appeal of the Chairman, as to what the medical members are ready to do in furtherance of *the good cause* by the establishment of a hospital; I am prepared to state, that the medical gentlemen have every desire to carry out this project, if possible, to perfection. (Hear, hear.) I may, however, premise, that before the medical members enter upon their work, one of the conditions on which they agreed to give their co-operation, and in which they were readily met by the lay members of the Association, was, that the medical arrangements of the hospital and the election of the medical officers should be made, in the first instance, as the members of the British Homœopathic Society should determine. It was thought that, in the first formation of such an establishment, it would be most essential that the individuals appointed to the several offices should be such as full confidence could be placed in (hear, hear), and that their experience should give weight to the institution, and assure the public that the best possible medical aid, according to the judgment of those most fitted to form an opinion upon such a matter, viz., the medical body itself, was available. Now, I cannot answer the Chairman's appeal better than by briefly stating what the members of the British Homœopathic Society are prepared to do, in furtherance of the proposed object. They are prepared to devote all the time and attention that are requisite to the purposes of the institution (hear, hear, and loud cheers)—all their skill and talent; and to superintend and take under their care whatever cases may present themselves, and to spread a knowledge of Homœopathy by instituting a school, and giving lectures on various subjects connected with the science and principles of Homœopathy. (Hear, hear.) By these means, not only will the diffusion of its principles be rendered certain, but we shall effectually bring

under notice the results obtained by the system. With a view of furthering the object, in which every member is interested, I am authorized to state, that at the last meeting of the British Homœopathic Society, it was resolved to bring forward a proposition before the annual assembly of the Society, to be held this week, that from the funds of the Society, £100 should be given towards the establishment of the hospital (hear, hear); and that the Society should also contribute, when the hospital is established, an annual subscription of £50 (hear, hear); the only condition being, that as the medical members will require some accommodation in the establishment for the holding of their ordinary board meetings and for the purpose of discussing the matters of the Society, a room shall be set apart for them, in which they can arrange those affairs, and also attend to the general superintendence of the hospital. It is also desirable that a room on the premises should be appropriated for the purposes of a library. The medical officers will not usurp much space, because a board-room will be required by the governors of the hospital, while the library will be available to those who belong to the institution. I feel confident that, at the next meeting of this Association, I shall be empowered to announce that the proposition I have just alluded to has met with the unanimous approval of the provincial members of the Society, as it has already obtained that of the metropolitan members. (Hear, hear.) In the meantime I am authorized by the metropolitan members of the British Homœopathic Society, who are all earnest in the cause, to announce their intention to be subscribers annually of five guineas each; the names of these gentlemen are—Dr. Partridge, Mr. Cameron, Dr. Massol, Mr. Yeldham, Dr. Chapman, Dr. Holland, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Leadam, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Kidd, Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Chepmell. I am also authorized to state, that the President of the British Homœopathic Society, in order to further the cause, is desirous of being permitted to give 100 guineas for the first year (hear, hear, and loud cheers),

and ten guineas annually thereafter. (Continued cheering.) Under these circumstances, and with your effective aid, I think that the cause of philanthropy will be secured, and that we may hope to see the hospital properly established. (Hear, hear.) I believe I have little more to add respecting the appeal made by our Chairman to the medical body ; but before I sit down, I am anxious to address a few words to the opulent, who are ever ready to extend the benefits to be derived from a hospital to the indigent sick. I say to them, that it is the only sure means to raise up witnesses of the success of our practice ; and in the terms of the Address, I will appeal to them to secure, as far as lies in their power, all the aid necessary for achieving our object. You are all aware of the difficulty encountered by the medical profession in evolving new truths ; but as far as Homœopathy is concerned, that difficulty will be greatly obviated by the establishment of a public charitable institution, which will enable us to show the beneficial results of our treatment. To the middle and other classes I would also appeal, as by the furtherance of this object they will be enabled to assist in the alleviation of the sufferings of their poorer brethren. And to mothers of families I earnestly appeal, whether they would not wish to see, and to aid in effecting, that amelioration of medical treatment which will eventually do away with the extreme measures so often resorted to in ordinary practice. (Hear, hear, hear.) I will not further dilate on this subject, especially as there are others to follow me, and among them the Honorary Secretary of the Society, whose talent, great acquirements, and eloquence, so eminently fit him for that office. (Cheers.)

Dr. CHAPMAN (who was received with loud applause,) said that, in coming forward to support the establishment of a hospital, he felt that the meeting was distinguishing itself in a most noble manner ; but this was not surprising after the eloquent address of their Chairman, and the able speech of the President of the British Homœopathic Society. Were he prepared to follow them through the arguments which they had adduced in

favour of the foundation of such an institution, he felt that they had so well handled the subject that it would be useless to enter at any length upon it. What he, therefore, should confine himself to would be to support the appeal that had been made to the members of the British Homœopathic Association, and which he had every reason to anticipate would be most heartily and cheerfully responded to. (Hear, hear.) It was because he was among those present who were much interested in the establishment of the hospital, that the circumstance reminded him of the African on the river's bank, who, to try its depth, threw stones in the water, and anxiously watched to see the air-bubbles rise. That excellent simile he would not lose sight of, for he there, too, was waiting to ascertain the depth of the arguments used, and see their air-bubbles in the shape of subscriptions. (Hear, hear.) In speaking to the question, he felt that the time had arrived when the necessity of action, in promoting the good cause they had met to consider, was fully apparent. (Hear, hear.) If he were asked, what were the chief glories of England? he should not point to the cathedrals or churches, although he held such establishments in extreme respect; but he should point to the orphans' houses and infirmaries of the land, which ministered to the comforts and wants of the poor, the fatherless, and neglected. (Hear, hear.) To the ladies especially he would address himself, and he trusted that they would not fail in assisting in that good work. He addressed them especially, because he knew there was nothing which was ever perfected without the co-operation of women. Under the circumstances, it was of vital importance that the decision of the Committee should receive every support, and he was quite prepared to say that, not only was Homœopathy essential to the redemption of health, but it was also an immense aid to moral regeneration. (Hear, hear.) While Homœopathy was working its effects with the health, it was not alone removing the baneful influence of disease, but it also tended to eradicate the moral defects of their poor suffering fellow-creatures. (Hear, hear.) Observations had been made in the

course of the evening, on the absence of a Homœopathic hospital in London. They had heard that the principle had spread into distant lands, and he would now inform them what had been communicated to him by a gentleman from Philadelphia, whom he had hoped to have seen there and heard that evening—that in that city, with its 300,000 inhabitants, there were already two Homœopathic hospitals. They must recollect that America was only an off-shoot from this country,—that they were brothers and sisters flowing from the same stock ; and therefore it was to be regretted that London, with its 2,000,000 population, should not yet have so far advanced as Philadelphia, with its 300,000 population. (Hear, hear.) Speaking of the high moral influence of Homœopathic practice, he was prepared to assert that, if Homœopathy had been followed out three generations since, very many of the great hereditary diseases would by this time have been entirely eradicated. He, therefore, would now appeal to the meeting, not as a question of self-interest to guide them in their decision, but as one which affected the whole human race ; and he trusted that the hearts of fathers and mothers would be moved to render assistance to the poorer classes, who by the establishment of this hospital would be mainly benefited. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. AUGUSTUS MORETON said, that he had been deputed to move a resolution, which he was sorry had not been put into more able hands. However, he would discharge the duty in the best manner he could ; and in alluding to the subject matter of their meeting, he was glad to find that Homœopathy was making such permanent and favourable progress. It was not surprising, as had been stated, that some doubters might be found among those who were disposed to investigate the question. It was to be inferred, as many would argue, that if Homœopathy were so true and so efficacious in its application, there would be no need of spreading its success abroad ; for the practitioners would be so crowded with patients, and the system itself so highly encouraged, that help for its advancement would scarcely be required. But it was a peculiar characteristic of

the English mind, that it could hardly receive any new truth without doubting its validity. That the highest dilutions of medicaments, as administered by the Homœopathists, would have a similar or greater effect than medicines administered in the crude form, was a statement not likely to be received, until fully explained, with any degree of confidence. He must confess, for his own part, that such feelings troubled him before he became practically acquainted with the system. After being in bad health some time, he applied to a Homœopathic practitioner; and then, not fancying altogether the minuteness of the dose, he requested him distinctly, so that its efficiency should not prove abortive, to give it him pretty strong (laughter); and the fact was that he did get a pretty strong dose, for it aggravated him for one or two days. This was in fact the great impediment to the universal reception of the principle, but that would soon pass away when it came to be thoroughly understood. The great disputants on Allopathy and Homœopathy had naturally their points of contention, and there was no doubt that cases, which each considered conclusive, were to be favourably construed; but while these points were discussed, the want of an accurate test in the shape of statistics left a blank, in so far as regarded provable results. Therefore, was it not advisable to start this hospital, to put a Homœopathic hospital by the side of an Allopathic hospital, and then see what was the proportion of mortality? It was remarkable, considering that in England no Homœopathic hospital had yet been started, there were many abroad. A rough list, which he had prepared, showed that there was a hospital at Leipsic, and one also at each of the following places, namely, Vienna, Munich, Lucca, Güns, Gyöngyös, Linz, Moscow, Palermo, Thoissy, and Kremser. So that even that unfortunate country Hungary, which was now struggling to maintain her ancient constitution, had three Homœopathic hospitals (hear, hear); but in London there was not one. There was only one question he would ask them before he sat down, and that was, whether, as inhabitants

of this great metropolis, they ought not to be ashamed of themselves for not starting a hospital before. (Hear, hear.) The honourable gentleman then moved the following resolution :—

That this meeting recognizes that the establishment of a Homœopathic Hospital should be forthwith accomplished, and that they pledge themselves to use their best exertions for the purpose.

Mr. REEF seconded the resolution, and in doing so, bore high testimony to the results of Homœopathy in his own experience. He trusted the appeal made for establishing the hospital would be met by the success it deserved and that the extensive benefits which were likely to accrue to the poorer classes would perpetuate the practice.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. THOMAS UWINS, R.A., said he had been requested by the Chairman to propose that the thanks of the meeting be given to the medical gentlemen of the British Homœopathic Society, for their attendance on the present occasion, and for the way in which they had responded to the appeal regarding the establishment of the proposed hospital. He had been called upon to perform this duty, because he was the oldest Homœopathist in the Association. (Hear, hear.) He believed also that he was the oldest lay Homœopathist in England; but, nevertheless, it would ill-become him to avail himself of the garrulity regarded as the privilege of old age, to treat at any great length of what might be considered his experience on the subject. He, however, had in his early life been much mixed up with medical men—his brother holding a distinguished rank as a physician in his day, and thus he had been enabled intimately to watch the progress of medical science. It was as far back as 1826, that he first witnessed Homœopathic experiments, and that he became perfectly convinced of the great truths which those experiments permanently established. He had seen much in the practice of medicine which

appeared to him to be of a doubtful character, and the uncertainty which everywhere prevailed shook his faith in the old system. He was old enough to recollect the Cullenian system of depletion, and also the Brunonian system of repletion; and what came forcibly upon his mind was the little attention paid to fixed principles, and the circumstance that all physicians for the time being, patronized those which were considered the fashionable medicines of the day, whether they encouraged the lancet and blister, or, on the other hand, the copious use of port-wine and brandy—so great was the prevailing spirit of empiricism. (Hear, hear, hear.) It was whilst he was living in Naples, that a pupil of Hahnemann came there and practised; and he felt quite satisfied, from the results which he saw, that a new light was about to shine forth. His opinion was confirmed in no slight degree from the fact of Dr. Quin, who was established in the city of Naples as a practitioner of the old school, and who had a very extensive connexion amongst the highest English families, as well as amongst persons of distinction of all countries then resident in that populous city, patiently investigating, and at last becoming a convert to, the truth. (Hear, hear, hear.) He saw Dr. Quin, who had made himself beloved and respected in the circle in which he had practised, despite his own interests, abandon the most lucrative pursuit of his profession (hear, hear); he saw him leave the city of Naples to go to Germany, and subsequently he heard of him at Leipsic, sitting, as a little child, at the feet of the great apostle Hahnemann. (Loud applause.) He had letters of those days,—memorials which he cherished, and he had since watched Dr. Quin in every step he had taken to disseminate and extend the great principles he had imbibed at their source. (Hear, hear.) He saw him, after he had sacrificed his brightest prospects, proceeding with all sincerity in his new career, and though settled in Paris, going again to Germany to meet the Cholera with none but Homœopathic weapons, and coming off victorious. (Cheers.) He saw that gentleman afterwards come to London,

and in the midst of the persecutions of the medical profession, not bating one jot of heart or hope, valiantly pursuing his course; and the result had proved that Dr. Quin was right. (Hear, hear.) He was quite sure that the doctrine promulgated was one that carried truth and success at its foundation, and he was no less perfectly convinced that its growth could not be checked. He saw that where there was only one formerly practising Homœopathy, there were now hundreds—all graduates of medical universities, and gentlemen of honour, learning, and acquirements. (Hear, hear.) From the phalanx of talent around them, they would be doubtless addressed by others on the several topics of the evening, and he would not further occupy their time. (Loud cheers.)

The motion having been carried,

Dr. QUIN returned thanks. The very flattering manner in which Mr. Uwins had alluded to his career in Homœopathy, was certainly very gratifying to him; but still, at the same time, he feared that the frequent allusion to his name must induce the meeting to think that it was all Dr. Quin, and nobody else. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, he could assure them that his case was merely one of many in which the sacrifice of a lucrative practice had been freely made in adopting the principle of Homœopathy; it was the merits of the cause, and not those of the individual, which deserved the panegyric they had just listened to. (Hear, hear.) But to return to the main object of the evening—the meeting had heard, in the course of the delivery of the Chairman's truly powerful and eloquent address, an allusion to the fact that the science had been introduced into the remote regions of Labuan in the Eastern Archipelago, and into Otago in New Zealand. (Hear, hear.) He (Dr. Quin) could add another instance of the manner in which Homœopathy was making its course, and of the alacrity with which new medical converts made sacrifices to the cause. Mr. Brooking, a surgeon in the East India Company's Service, having become a convert to the science from ascertaining its efficacy in his own case in Jungle fever, had abandoned Allopathy, and

resigned his commission in the East India Service in order to be better able to follow out Homœopathy. The result was, that he had since introduced it to the notice of the natives, and being now attached as medical officer to the courts of the Rajah of Tanjore and the Rajah of Poodoocoota, the establishment of two Homœopathic hospitals had been accomplished. These hospitals were forty miles apart, but Mr. Brooking, by a relay of horses, was enabled to give them respectively his personal attendance three times a week (hear, hear,); nay, the Rajah of Tanjore had lately established a private medical school in his own palace, where Mr. Brooking gave instruction to several intelligent young medical men, natives of the country, in the Homœopathic system. (Cheers.) Such facts required little comment, but, did he not fear to weary the patience of those who might appear "a packed jury," (hear, hear, and laughter,) he might be tempted to enter further into the question. Without, however, alluding more particularly to the subject, he could not refrain from reminding them, after what the Honourable Mr. Moreton had told them respecting Hungarian and other Homœopathic hospitals on the Continent, and what he had himself adduced as to the conduct of persons whom we were taught to regard as little better than barbarian Princes, that it must be considered as a great reproach that London was without any establishment of the kind. (Hear, hear.) It had also just been intimated to him that a Homœopathic hospital was about being started in Dublin by Dr. Luther and the Sisters of Mercy; the institution to possess sixty beds, where the poor could be received, and their diseases properly treated. (Hear, hear.) Let examples of this description animate the breasts of the members of the Association, and he was amply satisfied that the issue would prove most satisfactory. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. G. C. HOLLAND, having been called upon to address the meeting, said he was not aware that he ever rose under greater embarrassment than on the present occasion, for considering the nature of the Chairman's address, and the

speeches which had followed, he feared there was little fresh soil to turn up, or any topic to notice which would suggest remarks of value. Cold must that heart be and wanting in the impulses of all good and kindly offices, that had not been animated by the discussion that had taken place within the walls of that building that evening. (Hear, hear.) After complimenting the Chairman and Dr. Quin, Dr. Holland then proceeded to detail the humanizing effects of Homœopathy, and alluding to the object of the meeting, viz., the establishment of a Hospital, called upon the members, in forcible language, to afford their hearty co-operation, and to contribute to the funds of the establishment according to the means with which Providence had blessed them. (Applause.)

Mr. WILSON said that after the very elaborate statement made respecting the progress of the cause, there was very little left for him to mention. However, as he, as a medical man, had become a convert, he might detail the circumstances which led him to embrace the faith. He could tell them that he had become a convert from the pure conviction that Homœopathy was founded in truth, and that conviction was arrived at after having practised seventeen years the old system, thirteen years of which were spent in an extensive district in the neighbourhood of Belgrave Square. (Hear, hear.) He owed his conversion to Dr. Forbes, Editor of the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, and Physician to the Queen's Household, the most staunch and devoted opponent of Homœopathy. His conversion was brought about by the attack made upon Professor Henderson, of Edinburgh, eminent in the branch of medical science known as Pathology, who, when Physician of the Royal Infirmary, became a convert to the cause, and openly declared his conviction. (Hear, hear.) The work Professor Henderson wrote upon Homœopathy happened to cross his (Mr. Wilson's) path, and he read it with attention, but then he was not at the moment thoroughly satisfied, and so complete a sceptic was he at one period, that he himself penned a most severe article in the *Lancet*, against

the system, entitled "*Grandmother Meddlesome.*" (Hear and laughter.) He merely related this circumstance to show how deeply rooted prejudice might operate, and if they considered the nature of the education of a medical man, they would have no difficulty in comprehending the probable obstacles to such a conversion. (Hear, hear.) It was good for truth that it should grow with our growth, but prejudice unfortunately followed by the same rule. Early attached as he was to the system of the old school, as advocated in Edinburgh, it might be anticipated that it was a strong conviction indeed which induced him (Mr. Wilson) to abandon, without any other important resources, an income which was at least considerable, to trust to Homœopathy, after a successful career of thirteen years. (Hear, hear.) He had, however, he was happy to say, no reason to regret it (hear, hear); and having made this statement, he would now leave the personal part of the question. On the subject of the hospital, he was desirous of making a few observations; and by way of preface, he must remark that, taking into consideration the recent rapid extension of Homœopathic principles, it was truly surprising that no Homœopathic hospital yet existed in London. (Hear, hear.) As long since as six years, his attention was particularly attracted to the necessity of rendering medical assistance to the poor, and in promoting that object, he collected facts connected with the system of the management of dispensaries. The most excellent institution of the kind he found was at Coventry; and comparing analogous facts, it was perfectly clear that with small sums a Homœopathic hospital might be well supported. Mr. Wilson then went into a calculation to prove that, by mutual exertion among the members of the Association and their friends, an amount of funds could be collected which would do great service in the cause, the expense of treatment being comparatively trifling when placed in juxtaposition with Allopathy. Referring to the average mortality under medical treatment, Mr. Wilson said it was found to be from 9 to 10 per cent. under the ordinary system, and from 4 to 5 per cent. under Homœopathy. (Hear,

hear.) The duration of time for curing patients under the two systems was ascertained to be—Allopathy, from 28 to 29 days; Homœopathy, from 20 to 21 days (hear, hear), or a saving at least of a whole week. (Cheers.) This economy of time was a valuable consideration to all parties, more especially to a poor man who had a wife and family depending on his exertions for support. (Hear, hear.) But that was not all. Look at the late visitations of Cholera, and inquire what was the average mortality, as far as could be traced. The results could not be so well tested at home as abroad; but by the tables published—tables, about which there could be no question,—it had been found that the mortality from Cholera was 50 per cent. under Allopathic treatment, and from 8 to 24, or about an average of 16 per cent. under Homœopathic treatment. Then view the matter again from another point. The disease which labouring men suffer greatly from is inflammation of the lungs. Under the old system of treatment with bleeding and other experiments, the mortality averaged 1 in 8; while under Homœopathy the average was 1 in 16. These statements, it was to be recollected, were founded on well calculated tables derived from statistics of established facts; and in laying them before the meeting, he considered he was best serving and sustaining the appeals made for the establishment of a hospital. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then intimated that the proceedings of the evening might be considered to have terminated. Before, however, the meeting dispersed, he begged to mention that the Committee of the Association proposed calling the members together again, in the course of a few weeks, when they would be made acquainted with the results of their first appeal on behalf of the cause, and when he also hoped to inform them of the preliminary organization of the London Homœopathic Hospital. (Cheers.)

Dr. CHAPMAN desired, before the proceedings concluded, to discharge a duty which was incumbent upon him. They would all bear testimony to the able manner in which the Chairman

had that evening discharged the functions of his office (hear, hear); and knowing, as they well did, how much he was identified with Homœopathy, no individual merited more a vote of thanks than that gentleman. (Hear, hear.) And while alluding to the Chairman, he could not forget the valuable services of the Honorary Secretary, who, in conjunction with Mr. Sampson, had so zealously laboured in the same great work. Associated closely as they were together, and their energies being directed to the same end, he (Dr. Chapman) considered it would not be inappropriate to include in the vote of thanks to their excellent Chairman, a vote of thanks to their excellent Honorary Secretary, since, in the words of Shakespeare, it might be said they were

“ Like to a double cherry seeming parted,
But yet a union in partition.”

(Applause.) Before he concluded, one word with respect to the Hospital, and he should again quote our great dramatic bard—

“ If it were done, when 'tis done,
Then 'twere well it were done quickly.”

(Cheers.)

Dr. G. C. HOLLAND having seconded the motion, it was put, and carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said his great anxiety was not to detain the meeting a moment longer, seeing the lateness of the hour. He should therefore merely assure them that the hearts of the Honorary Secretary and himself were bound in one common link with all who recognized Homœopathy; and that hence the kind vote which had just been adopted afforded them the sincerest gratification.

The meeting then separated.

SECOND GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

British Homoeopathic Association.

Report
OF A
SECOND GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A
London Homœopathic Hospital.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Association was held at the Great Room of the Society of Arts, on Wednesday evening, the 10th October.

The room was filled before the commencement of the proceedings, and at Seven o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. MARMADUKE B. SAMPSON, the Chairman of the Association.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and Gentlemen—The circumstance of my occupying the chair this evening is owing to a series of disappointments under which I must claim your indulgence. At our last meeting, I mentioned that the period of the year deprived us of the presence of our noble President and Vice-President, but although the same cause would operate now, the Report of that Meeting created such a degree of interest with regard to our future proceedings, that we were gratified by the prospect, although it would cost them much personal inconvenience, of our being honoured by the presence of one, if not of both, of those distinguished personages. From letters, however, since received by Dr. Quin, as President of the British Homœopathic Society, to whom the Association deputed the task of communicating with them, we ascertained that it would be impossible. One of our Committee, the Right Honourable the EARL OF ESSEX then kindly

consented to preside, and to come from Cassiobury for the purpose, unless prevented by an unavoidable cause which he apprehended might intervene. Unfortunately, a letter has this moment arrived also from his Lordship, announcing that the circumstance to which he had alluded, will prevent his arrival.

Next to being favoured with the presence of these Noblemen, the best gratification we can derive is in receiving the expression of the sincere desire which they entertained to promote our objects. I am sure, therefore, it will be agreeable to the Meeting if I read the communications which have been placed in my hands.

The first is from His Grace the DUKE OF BEAUFORT, to the following effect.

Dupplin Castle, Perth, N. B.

MY DEAR DOCTOR QUIN,

I regret extremely that the great distance from London will prevent my attending your Meeting to-morrow, and taking the Chair, as President of the Homœopathic Association; but though not present, I beg you to believe that I am much interested in your success, and most anxious for the welfare of the establishment.

Believe me, ever yours most faithfully,

BEAUFORT.

The next is from Field-Marshal the MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

Beau Desert, October 9, 1849.

MY DEAR QUIN,

I have just received your letter. I am much flattered at learning by it that the Members of the Homœopathic Association have expressed a desire for my presence at the great Meeting which is to take place on the 10th (to-morrow).

I am so circumstanced that it is impossible for me to be in time to attend it, although public business obliges me to be in London on the following day. I beg you, therefore, to express to the Meeting, my great anxiety for the success of the object that will be under consideration.

I owe much—*very much*—to the admirable Hahnemann, and to many of his celebrated disciples; and I therefore ardently wish that the benevolent intention of establishing a Homœopathic Hospital for the relief of the indigent sick, may meet with the fullest success.

Ever, my Dear Quin, most truly yours,

ANGLESEY.

The third letter is from the Right Honourable the EARL OF ESSEX.

Cassiobury, October 9.

DEAR DOCTOR QUIN,

I regret extremely that (as I anticipated,) I am quite unable to take the Chair at your Meeting this evening, which you requested me to do. I fear the Association do me too much honour in supposing my attendance could be of any benefit in forwarding their objects. If I could think otherwise, I should feel still greater regret at my inability to attend; for having the greatest faith in your doctrines, and remembering with lively feelings of gratitude, that under your care I received greater relief from my painful complaint, than under any other medicinal treatment whatever. I wish most sincerely that your efforts in the propagation of Homœopathy may be attended with every success.

Yours most faithfully,

ESSEX.

Having made this explanation, it only remains for me at present to call upon your Honorary Secretary, Mr. Heurtley, to favour the Meeting by reading the Report which has been prepared for reception. Before, however, I sit down, I may perhaps be allowed to mention, what I conceive will be regarded as a very gratifying fact in connexion with the progress of Homœopathy. Since our last meeting, on the 22nd of August, no less than seventy new members have poured in upon us, and those quite unsolicited; so that our numbers, which were then 1,270, have thus increased to 1,340. (Hear, hear.) I will now request the Honorary Secretary to be kind enough to read the Report. (Applause.)

The Hon. Secretary, (Mr. R. W. HEURTLEY), then read the following Report from the Committee:—

REPORT.

The Committee of the British Homœopathic Association have to report to the Members that, in conformity with a Resolution adopted at a General Meeting of the Association, held at Willis's Rooms, on the 22nd August last, to the effect that steps should be forthwith taken for the Establishment of a London Homœopathic Hospital, they have used their best

efforts to perfect the preliminary arrangements in connexion with that object.

The various points to which they have had to direct their attention, have been—

1. The best means of forming an efficient Committee.
2. The question as to the most desirable locality for the intended institution, and also the best house that could be found for it.
3. The privileges which should be granted to Subscribers; and,
4. The collection of Donations and Subscriptions from all the friends of the cause, and, as far as possible, from the public generally.

With regard to the first of these objects—the formation of a Committee—it was felt that the aid of many of the noblemen and gentlemen now connected with the Association, would henceforth be required for the Hospital; and your Committee therefore have adopted a step which will be communicated to you by their Chairman, in the course of the evening, to prevent the energies of the friends of Homœopathy being divided between the Association and the Hospital, when they should now be exclusively devoted to the latter.

2. The second object—the selection of a house for the purposes of the Hospital—will necessarily be a point of some difficulty, but your Committee have caused advertisements to be inserted, to which they have received several replies, and regarding which Dr. Quin will be able to convey information to the Meeting.

3. The question of privileges to be granted to the Subscribers to the Hospital, in proportion to the amount of their contributions, will have to be regulated by the Hospital Committee, so soon as that Committee shall have been formed. The experience of other Hospitals will be taken as a basis, but as the expenses of Homœopathic treatment are less than those under the old school, it is hoped that a proportionately more liberal system may be adopted. It may, however,

at once be stated, that it is contemplated that all persons subscribing one guinea, or collecting that amount in small sums, shall be entitled throughout the year to have an out-patient always on the books.

With regard to the fourth point—the collection of Donations and Subscriptions—your Committee are enabled to make what they believe will be regarded as a very satisfactory statement. The difficulty of publishing, and of distributing, with a due regard to economy, in a space of little more than five weeks, copies of the Report of the last meeting, amongst 1300 persons, will easily be conceived,—and although they have at length all been sent out, many of the copies can only have reached the members at a period too late to enable them to forward any list of contributions in time for this evening. It is also to be recollected, that a very large number of these Reports and of our letters, announcing the present meeting, are doubtless lying unopened this moment at the houses of our members owing to their absence from the Metropolis. Under these circumstances it will be seen, that what has been effected must merely be regarded as a beginning.

The Committee have now to submit the list of contributions up to the present time. Before doing so, however, it will be interesting to the members to know that several excellent examples have been given of what may be effected by those whose means only admit of a small offering, but who with earnest hearts have shown their zeal in the collection of small sums; and it is likewise in the power of the Committee to state, that from several of the subscribers of more considerable sums—clergymen and others—communications have been received of a nature which shows how deeply the present movement is being welcomed on all sides, and which renders doubly valuable the amounts which have been bestowed.

The Rev. EDMUND S. ENSOR, of Rollesby Rectory, writes :—

“ I found the Report of the Meeting of the Homœopathic Association on my return home on Saturday. The time has

been too short to attempt to make any collection to return for your meeting on Wednesday. But I hope to be able to collect a few small sums in a short time. I trust you may be enabled to carry out your views in establishing a Hospital, as it would give some hopes of Homœopathic practitioners being more plentiful in the land. Till such is the case, the progress of Homœopathy must be slow, as the only resource which a person like myself has, in cases of difficulty, whether as regards his own family or the poor of his parish, is to call in an Allopath."

From the Rev. J. H. GOSSET, of Bideford, the following has been received :—

"I regret that I have only time to send you the promise of my own subscription. My position as a clergyman compels me to solicit donations for so many religious and charitable purposes, that I am obliged to select particular seasons for this work. I am much pleased to find you are coming to the point. I have long regretted the want of a Hospital, and I am sure every seed sown in that way will produce an infinitely larger produce than any other that the Association has hitherto scattered.

"I regret that I am too far off to attend your meeting. You have my best wishes. When you are fully established, I think I shall be more likely to have the power, if I have the time, to induce others to help you."

From MISS PEASE, of Darlington, a respected Member of the Society of Friends, a note has been received as follows :—

"The intelligence of the probable formation of a Hospital is very gratifying. It seems strange, that no such institution should hitherto have existed in the metropolis of the kingdom. As a trifling proof of my good wishes for the success of the movement, I enclose £5."

RICHARD BEAMISH, Esq., F.R.S., says—

"I regret extremely that I have been unable to take part in your late important proceedings, the results of which can scarcely be too highly appreciated, not only as regards the physical, but also the moral interests of humanity—so true is the observation, that 'before the reign of morality and religion can be established, we must do our best to raise the physical organization of mankind.'

"I take leave to enclose my humble testimony in the shape of a donation of £5, and £1 annual subscription. The donation I shall be ready to double, if necessary."

The following is the general list of contributions.

	Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Thomas John Knowlys, Esq.....	10	0	0			
Alfred Castellain, Esq.	10	10	0			
Mrs. Castellain	2	2	0			
J. Kerby, Esq.....	5	5	0	1	1	0
Mr. George Austin				5	0	0
Rev. W. H. Hoare	5	0	0			
J. P. Knight, Esq., R.A.	2	2	0			
Mr. Henry Turner.....	2	2	0			
Rev. E. S. Ensor	1	0	0	1	0	0
Rev. J. H. Gossett				1	1	0
Mrs. Daniel Rawlings				1	1	0
Mr. C. J. Sanders				1	1	0
Mrs. Knowles and Friends	1	1	0			
Samuel Hook, Esq.....				1	0	0
Mrs. S. Hook.....				1	0	0
Miss M. Sundius	1	0	0			
Alfred Giles, Esq.				1	1	0
W. Lewis, Esq.				1	1	0
Matthew Hale, Esq.				1	0	0
Mrs. Heales and Family	1	16	6			
Mrs. Neighbour and Friends.....	1	15	0			
Mr. R. Miller and Friends	1	5	0			
Mr. John Hamilton and Friends	1	2	6			
By Mr. T. A. Ashworth—Mr. Pope and Friend...	1	2	6			
Mr. J. J. Banning and Friends	0	15	6			
By Mr. H. Tanner—Mr. Tanner and Friends ...	0	7	6			
Friends, per Mr. J. H. McKechine	0	7	6			
A Friend, by D. M. Evans, Esq.....	0	5	0			
By Mrs. Atkins				0	5	0
Ditto, collected in Pence	0	3	0			
Friends, by Mr. B. Stephens	0	5	0			
Ditto, by Rev. J. H. Janvrin	0	9	0			
Ditto, per R. W. Heurtley, Esq.	0	5	6			
Mr. Robert Smith.....	1	0	0			
William Honey, Esq.	1	1	0	1	1	0
G. C. Elwes, Esq.	0	2	6			
Mr. W. Millard, Sundry Collections	0	15	0			
Rev. J. B. P. Dennis.....	0	2	6			
Friends, by J. Bumsted, Esq.	0	8	6			
Do. by H. R. Coe, Esq.....	0	7	6			

Annual
Donations. Subscriptions.
£ s. d. £ s. d.

BY MARMADUKE B. SAMPSON, Esq.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin	10	10	0	1	1	0
Mrs. Whately.....				1	1	0
William Herbert Mullens, Esq.	10	10	0			
Richard Beamish, Esq., F.R.S.....	5	0	0	1	0	0
Captain Chapman, R.A., F.R.S.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Miss James.....	5	0	0			
Henry Goetz, Esq.....				3	3	0
John Atkins, Esq.....				1	1	0
D. M. Evans, Esq.				1	1	0
S. W. Waley, Esq.....	1	1	0			
Alexander Willis, Esq.				1	1	0
Frederick Alexander, Esq.....				1	0	0
T. H. Bastard, Esq.	1	0	0			
Marmaduke B. Sampson, Esq.....	21	0	0	2	2	0

BY R. W. HEURTLEY, Esq.

Miss Pease	5	0	0			
Albert Robinson, Esq.	5	0	0			
Amicus Humanitatis	1	1	0			
C. H. H.....	5	0	0			
Rev. E. O. Morgan	1	0	0			
Henry Kift, Esq.	1	1	0			
Mrs. Kift	0	10	6			
John Taylor, Esq.....				1	1	0
R. W. Heurtley, Esq.	5	5	0			

BY FREDERICK SANDOZ, Esq.

George Friend, Esq.	5	5	0	1	1	0
Miss Ann Friend				0	10	6
Mrs. George Friend				0	10	6
Miss Griffith				0	10	6
Miss E. Griffith.....	1	0	0	0	10	6
Frederick Sandoz, Esq.....	10	10	0	2	2	0

BY J. D. CUFF, Esq.

W. D. Haggard, Esq., F.S.A., ...	5	0	0			
G. S. Ellis, Esq.....	1	1	0			
J. Innes, Esq.....	1	1	0			
Abraham Mocatta, Esq.....	5	0	0			
John Price, Esq.....	1	1	0			
James D. Cuff, Esq.	5	0	0			

	Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BY SAMUEL SUGDEN, Esq.						
J. Sugden, Esq.....				1	1	0
Mr. Edensaw				1	1	0
Mr. Storer	5	0	0			
Samuel Sugden, Esq.	21	0	0	1	1	0
BY MR. HARRILD.						
Robert Harrild, Esq.....	1	1	0	1	1	0
Mrs. Harrild	0	10	6	0	10	6
Mr. Robert Harrild, jun.....	1	1	0	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Harrild				0	10	6
Mrs. Thomas Harrild				0	10	6
BY BERNARD BARTON, Esq.						
Mrs. Barker	1	1	0			
Thomas Banks, Esq.	1	0	0			
H. P. Wood, Esq.....	1	1	0	1	1	0
B. Barton, Esq.....				1	1	0
W. Barton, Esq.				0	10	6
BY R. T. REEP, Esq.						
William Henry Pitcher, Esq.	1	1	0			
R. T. Reep, Esq.....	2	0	0	1	0	0
BY EBENEZER SHACKLETON, Esq.						
Miss Coddington	1	0	0			
E. Shackleton, Esq.	1	0	0			
BY MISS ESSEX.						
Mr. H. R. Williams	2	0	0	0	10	0
Sundry Small Sums	0	8	6			
BY MISS ASHE.						
A Friend.....	0	5	0			
Miss Ashe				1	0	0
BY MR. VALE.						
Mr. William Vale	1	1	0	1	1	0
Friends to the Cause.....	0	6	0			
BY MR. W. V. MORGAN.						
Mr. G. Backett				0	10	6
Mr. J. P. Shaw	1	1	0			
Mr. W. V. Morgan				0	10	6
BY E. BREWIN, Esq.						
Mr. W. Sparkes.....	0	10	0			
Mr. E. Brewin	1	0	0			

Annual
Donations. Subscriptions.
£ s. d. £ s. d.

BY MISS EDWARDS.

Mrs. Hartland	0	10	0			
Miss M. A. Edwards.....	1	0	0			

BY THOMAS UWINS, Esq., R.A.

Zechariah Uwins, Esq.	0	10	0			
Miss Pye.....	1	1	0			
Thomas Uwins, Esq., R.A.	5	5	0	3	3	0

BY JAMES MACKENZIE, Esq.

John Ozanne, Esq., M.D.				5	5	0
Rev. W. F. Chepmell	3	0	0	1	0	0
Mrs. Chepmell	2	0	0			
James Mackenzie, Esq.....				3	3	0

BY WILLIAM HEADLAND, Esq.

Neville Wood, Esq., M.D.....	5	5	0			
Mrs. Hodgson				2	0	0
Mrs. Breay.....	2	0	0			
Mrs. Skipwith	1	1	0			
Rev. H. Fellowes				1	1	0
William Headland, Esq.	10	10	0	5	5	0

BY REV. J. HAWORTH.

Miss Anne Potts	2	0	0			
Mrs C. Potts.....	1	0	0			
Dr. Norton.....	1	0	0			
A Lady	0	5	0			
Rev. J. Haworth	1	0	0			

BY R. RICHARDSON, Esq.

Mrs. R. Richardson	1	0	0			
Mrs. Le Strange.....	1	0	0			
Mr. John Jackson.....	1	0	0			
Captain Johnson	0	4	0			

BY MRS. MACEY.

Friends	0	10	0			
Mrs. Macey	1	0	0			

BY MISS COTTRELL.

Friends	0	13	0			
Miss Cottrell	1	0	0			

BY HENRY REYNOLDS, Esq.

William Patrick, Esq.	10	10	0			
Joseph Patrick, Esq.....	5	5	0			
Mrs. John Goodman	1	1	0			
H. Reynolds, Esq.....				5	5	0

Annual
Donations. Subscriptions.
£ s. d. £ s. d.

BY DR. QUIN.

Nathaniel Barton, Esq.	20	0	0	5	0	0
John Broadhurst, Esq.	21	0	0	3	3	0
Countess of Buckinghamshire	10	10	0			
Mrs. Admiral Douglas	5	5	0			
J. Lorkins, Esq.	5	5	0	1	1	0
Lady Lockhart Macdonald	10	10	0	5	5	0
Miss Lockhart Macdonald	26	5	0	5	5	0
Anonymous	5	0	0			
Mrs. Balfour	8	0	0			
Mr. Alderman Wilson	10	10	0			
Henry Roberts, Esq.				1	0	0
H. Rosher, Esq.	5	5	0			
Culling Charles Smith, Esq.	5	5	0	5	5	0
Mrs. Fleming				1	1	0
Miss Fleming				1	1	0
J. W. Thackwray, Esq.				1	1	0
Lady Jephson				1	1	0
Sarah Neville	0	2	6			
The President of the Brit. Hom. Society (Dr. Quin) ..	105	0	0	10	10	0

BY DR. CHAPMAN.

Thomas Sheffield, Esq.	10	10	0	2	2	0
Miss Lace	5	0	0			
The Misses Barker	5	0	0			
H. H. Stansfeld, Esq.	5	5	0	2	2	0
Dr. Chapman				5	5	0

BY DR. HAMILTON.

James Wisewould, Esq.				1	1	0
Colonel Smith				5	5	0
Miss Sharpe				2	2	0
Mrs. Wansey				1	1	0
Miss Wansey				1	1	0
Mrs. Hopkinson				1	1	0
Dr. Hamilton				5	5	0

BY JOSEPH KIDD, ESQ.

Captain Molesworth	1	1	0			
H. O. Robinson, Esq.	2	2	0	1	0	0
Mrs. H. O. Robinson	1	1	0	0	10	0
George Mc. Kern, Esq. and Family	1	0	0			
A. Symonds, Esq.				1	1	0
James Warren, Esq.	10	10	0			
Joseph Kidd, Esq., M.R.C.S.				5	5	0

Annual
Donations. Subscriptions.
s. d. s. d.

BY STEPHEN YELDHAM, Esq.

E. L. Betta, Esq.	10	10	0			
H. Bateman, Esq.	5	5	0	1	1	0
W. Humphreys, Esq.				1	1	0
W. Fache, Esq.				1	1	0
Charles Medcalf, Esq.				1	1	0
James Newton, Esq.				1	1	0
James Smith, Esq.	5	0	0	1	1	0
Charles Hoare, Esq.				1	1	0
Mrs. Jos. Hoare				1	1	0
George Hallett, Esq.				1	1	0
William Dutton, Esq.	1	0	0			
Cornelius Boyle, Esq.				1	1	0
William Cooper, jun., Esq.				1	1	0
Miss Ellis				0	10	6
Miss Armistead	0	10	6			
Miss Dixon	1	0	0			
Stephen Yeldham, Esq.				5	5	0

BY DR. CHEPMELL.

Rev. H. L. M. Chepmell				5	5	0
Dr. Chepmell				5	5	0

BY DR. PARTRIDGE.

Mrs. Cheel and Sons	1	0	0			
Dr. Partridge				5	5	0

BY B. KINGDON, Esq.

John Bond, Esq.	1	0	0			
B. Kingdon, Esq., M.R.C.S.	1	0	0			

BY DR. MADDEN.

Miss C. Lyndon	0	5	0			
Do. sundry Small Collections	0	5	0			
Dr. Madden	0	10	0			

Victor Massol, Esq., M.D.				5	5	0
G. Calvert Holland, Esq., M.D.				5	5	0
H. Cameron, Esq., M.R.C.S.				5	5	0
T. R. Leadam, Esq., M.R.C.S.				5	5	0
David Wilson, Esq., M.R.C.S.				5	5	0
J. B. Metcalfe, Esq., M.R.C.S.				5	5	0

Dr. QUIN rose, and said, that the Meeting having heard the Report of the Honorary Secretary, the duty now devolved upon him to state the nature of the efforts which had been made between the last and the present Meeting for securing a

locality and premises for the new Hospital. In this respect, a variety of difficulties had presented themselves, such as the meeting could have little conception of; and notwithstanding the measures taken by their worthy Chairman, himself, and other parties, they had not yet thoroughly succeeded. In the first place, it was necessary to ascertain what district they should settle in, so that they could best receive the sick poor. Several localities and several houses had been proposed to them, and in some instances, the occupiers of those houses, and even the possessors of the leases, were perfectly willing to give them up; but when the matter was referred to the proprietors or original owners, the latter demurred on being informed that their premises were wanted for an incipient Hospital, and refused to give their consent to their houses being applied to such a use, considering that a Hospital was likely not only to lower the value of the houses themselves, but also to injure the neighbouring property. So that up to the present time, he was sorry to say he was unable to announce that they were in possession of a house actually suited to their purposes. Overtures had been made from other quarters, and suggestions rendered, which, although they could not now justify the Chairman and Honorary Secretary in stating the fact in their Report, left little doubt that a Hospital would, in a short time, be in process of completion for the actual reception of patients. (Applause.)

Another subject to which he was desirous to draw the attention of the meeting, was the list of donations and subscriptions already received, which, considering the very short time that had elapsed since the Report of the last meeting had reached the members of the Association, he regarded as an earnest of what might be hereafter received; he might instance his own experience as an encouragement, since he had been able to obtain promises of support to the extent of upwards of £270, within the last few days, from only ten or twelve individuals, and this entirely unsolicited on his part, beyond the mere announcement of this project. (Applause.) When they considered that ten or twelve members only of an Association consisting of 1,400

members, had subscribed to that amount, he thought that, when their project became more generally known, there was a fair prospect of getting ample funds to carry out to the full extent their humane and charitable intentions. There were a variety of subjects to be brought before the Committee, which it was not necessary to trouble the meeting with at length. Among these subjects, however, he might briefly mention the way in which it was proposed to distribute the privileges for the admission of patients, etc. They would recollect that their Honorary Secretary had, in his Report, informed them that it was the intention of the Committee to give to every donor of One Guinea, or to any one getting together a Guinea during the year, the right of having one out-patient always on the books, and in the same proportion, up to Five Guineas; the donor of which could have five out-patients always on the books for the current year in which the donation was made. Any annual subscriber of Five Guineas, or any firm of persons subscribing to that amount, would be entitled to have one *in-patient*, with an acute disease, to be treated and boarded in the Hospital, as often as vacancies occurred, and four out-patients besides, always on the books. This, and other matters, however, would be more for the consideration of the Managing Committee, than for an assembly like the present; for it would naturally require some careful calculations to determine the consideration that ought to be given to donors of larger sums in equitable relation to the privileges granted to yearly subscribers of sums of smaller amount. They had already been informed that upwards of £700, in subscriptions and donations, had been got together in a very short space, and he would now, with their permission, enter into a few particulars showing the amount of good which might be done with so small a sum as £600, in administering medical aid and medicines to the indigent sick in a newly-established public Institution. The document which he was about to introduce to their notice, was the Official Report for 1847, of the Treasurer of the Ophthalmic Hospital, and which was as follows:—

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *Annual Statement of Receipt and Expenditure for the Year 1847.* Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Annual Subscriptions	874	16	0	By Weekly Disbursement			
Donations, etc.....	61	8	6	in Housekeeping for	163	4	11
Xmas Dividends on				In-patients			
£4800 Consols, £72.				Medicines, Instru-	54	12	4
Midsummer ditto on	145	10	0	ments, etc.			
£4800 Cons., £73 10s.				Secretary's Petty Expenses	3	8	3
				Water Rate and Insu-	9	15	0
				rance against Fire..			
	£581	14	6	Coals	24	15	0
				Plumber and Glazier,	5	15	8
				and Repairs....			
				Ironmonger and Chim-	2	13	6
				ney-sweep			
				Information respecting	1	0	0
				a Legacy.....			
				Printer and Stationer..	19	4	3
				Advertisements	13	17	0
				Porter's Suit of Clothes			
				and Hat, & Fustain	6	16	3
				Suit.....			
				Wages and Diet for	107	0	0
				Porter and 2 Nurses			
				Housekeeper's Salary,			
				including Wages &	63	0	0
				Diet to a Servant..			
				Secretary and Collector..	58	15	0
					£542	17	2

Cases Treated :

184 In-patients.
3684 Out-patients.
3868

They would perceive among the items of the expenditure which he had just read to them, "for information respecting a legacy, one pound." Now, this was an item he should not in the least object to see inserted in their own accounts. He hoped the friends of Homœopathy would not forget that the Committee of the Homœopathic Hospital would always be willing to pay a guinea to look after their legacies (laughter), not that the Committee wished to lose any of their excellent friends who were then present, but he was free to confess that the said Committee most anxiously desired to be remembered in the codicils which they would, doubtless, now immediately set about making to their wills. (Continued laughter.) The expenditure in the case of the Ophthalmic Hospital, showed that they had treated 184 persons, as *in*-patients during the year, and 3684 as *out*-patients, and all this for the small sum of £600. (Hear, hear.) They would see from such circumstances what might be done even with the funds already collected. Those who were present on the last occasion, would remember, that in the course of the proceedings, an honourable

gentleman, who was the mover of the resolution that a Homœopathic Hospital should be forthwith instituted, and whose absence that evening was a subject of great regret to the Committee, viz., the Hon. Augustus Moreton, stated in the course of his able address, that, considering Hungary already possesses Homœopathic Hospitals, it was a disgrace to England that she did not possess a single hospital for the treatment of the poor on that principle. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Moreton mentioned, among many other continental Homœopathic Hospitals, two in Hungary,—one at Gyöngyös, and the other at Güns. (Hear, hear.) By a fortunate coincidence there was present that evening a physician from Hungary, who had been an eye-witness of the good effects of Homœopathy amongst his own countrymen, in the hospital at Gyöngyös, and who would confirm all the interesting facts relating to the Homœopathic Hospitals in Austria and Hungary, brought under their notice by Mr. Moreton on a former occasion. He was sure they would hear with pleasure the experience of that Hungarian physician who had come to their country an entire stranger, and with regard to whom he must mention, that he had not been forced to leave his own land through any political offence or decree of the government, but simply because his professional career had been wholly destroyed by the dispersion of his patients in consequence of the political troubles in that unhappy kingdom. Dr. Roth had come over here with a view to establish himself in London, and he (Dr. Quin) hoped that the assembly, in sympathizing with him, would admit that he had done no wrong in choosing the hospitable land of England as his future home. (Loud and continued applause.) They would hear from that gentleman his own views concerning Homœopathic practice, the benefits it had conferred upon the inhabitants of Hungary, and the steady progress it was making in that part of Europe. Dr. Roth, on his arrival here, was exceedingly surprised to find that, although Homœopathy was acknowledged, and its practice widely diffused throughout England, no Homœopathic Hospital existed in London. And

his surprise was very natural, for much as might be done in private practice, and in dispensaries, to extend Homœopathy, it was in a hospital alone that Homœopathic physicians could furnish incontestably those public tests which were required to satisfy the medical world at large. It was a curious fact also, and one which would furnish an additional proof of the necessity of immediate action in the matter, that two gentlemen, physicians from Holland, not Homœopathists, but Allopathists, were present among them that evening, both of whom were fully prepared to watch and see the practice carried out, wherever opportunities presented themselves. (Hear, hear.) To the benevolent persons there assembled, and to the friends of Homœopathy in general, throughout England, he and his colleagues looked for the assistance required to wipe out the disgrace of London being without a Homœopathic Hospital, where they could show both to foreign and English physicians the results of their doctrines and practice, when applied to the treatment of acute diseases. Dr. Quin then concluded by calling upon Dr. Roth to address the meeting.

Dr. ROTH rose, and, with much feeling, returned thanks for the enthusiastic reception he had met with, craving, at the same time, indulgence, as a foreigner, for any grammatical errors he might make. He desired to express most cordially his sense of the way in which his name had been mentioned by Dr. Quin; and, he could assure the meeting, that his knowledge of Homœopathic practice, in his own country, was of the most decided character, and that the results of the system were so favourable as to lead to the presumption, that it must steadily progress. Homœopathy was indeed a great truth, and he was glad to see that it was so well recognized in England. (Hear, hear.) As a foreigner, he was pleased to find that the beneficial influence of Hahnemann's doctrine was thus extending. The establishment of hospitals in his own country had been effected some years since, and in Croatia they were much resorted to. The shorter, the cheaper, and more agreeable mode of treatment adopted by Homœopathic practitioners,

could not fail to bring it into successful rivalry with the Allopathic school; and he was convinced that the old *régime* would ultimately give way and fall into the rear of its modern but truth sustained competitor. (Applause.)

Dr. MASSOL thought it becoming in him, as a foreigner, on the present occasion, having been a Homœopathist fourteen years, ten of which he had actively practised in this country, to acknowledge thus publicly the noble treatment he had received whilst resident in England, especially from the President of the British Homœopathic Society, and all the members of that body. (Hear, hear.) The sympathy expressed for their Hungarian friend, could only add to the obligation under which he felt himself placed, and which had induced him thus briefly to express his sentiments. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. CHAPMAN next rose, and was received with loud applause. He said it was now his duty to say something, although he scarcely knew what that something should be, on the cause which they were assembled to support; but as that cause was the relief of the poor, he would endeavour to attract their attention. In the first place, he must trouble them with an anecdote. A scholar was asked by his teacher what part of speech an egg was. "An egg is a noun," said the boy. "Very well," said the teacher: "please to tell me the gender of it. Is it masculine, feminine, or neuter?" "I can't tell," says the boy; "I must wait till it is hatched." "Well, then, my boy," urged the teacher, "tell me the case." "It is the shell," replied the urchin. (Loud laughter.) And, now, to carry out his illustration, he would tell them that he thought the present meeting was the shell of the London Homœopathic Hospital, its contents being the medical and lay members, and its chief medical and administrative officers: and here it was that the egg would be hatched, which he trusted would not prove like the golden one, as related in the fable, but that many others would follow it. (Hear, hear.) The great point which he wished to enforce upon the attention of the meeting was the necessity of working well in the cause,

for nothing was done without work ; and by securing co-operation, and pledging themselves not to do it idly, but to do it individually, and with all their hearts and souls, they would ensure success. (Cheers.) It was necessary that they should exert themselves to the utmost of their ability, to establish the present institution, because he did not desire that Homœopathists should be regarded as a band of sectarians, but that they should be accounted as orthodox. It was only by effecting this object, and suffering their practice to be exhibited in their Hospital, that they would be able to defend themselves against their host of opponents, who could not, when a Hospital was established, avail themselves of the excuse of not possessing an opportunity of witnessing their proceedings. (Hear, hear.) Another great object was to be attained, viz., that of protecting themselves against their seeming friends. Many of them were, doubtless, aware a circumstance had occurred which might give rise to grave discussions, a verdict of manslaughter having been returned against a practitioner of Homœopathy, who stood committed to take his trial. But what were the facts ? He was instructed that that individual was not a qualified medical man, and he (Dr. Chapman), in his own name, and that of his colleagues belonging to the British Homœopathic Society, entirely repudiated any responsibility for the practice said to have been adopted in that case. (Hear, hear.) Theirs was not a starving system ; and when their Hospital was established, they would be able to confute their opponents on that point, by taking them through the wards of their establishment, and showing them their treatment. (Hear, hear.) On a former occasion, it would be remembered, he had called for the aid of the ladies, in this labour of love and mercy ; and he again appealed to them, that they would, whether their connexions might be in the shape of liege lords, obedient sons, or dutiful and affectionate brothers, take it in hand, and, with their graceful tact, give such assistance as would procure, for this institution, an enduring foundation. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The collective aid of ten ladies,

he was quite prepared to say, would, as against double the number of the other sex, bring in such an increase of funds, that it would sensibly assist in promoting their cause. He, therefore, did hope that all those ladies present would, whether it were in the shape of parental or affectionate letters, or three-cornered notes in tinted or gold-edged paper, write to all their correspondents, both in town and elsewhere, and gather subscriptions; for he should not be satisfied to see this work commenced, either by the Committee or the Medical Council, without full prospect of its certain completion. (Hear, hear.) He was not one of those who would be satisfied with a list of subscriptions, such as they had heard read by the Honorary Secretary; for, although it was extremely flattering, consisting, as it did, of £600 in donations, and £200 in subscriptions, it was inadequate to meet the wants of such an establishment as he should wish to see perfected. It was true, Dr. Quin had read to them a statement, which showed £600 *per annum* distributed a vast amount of benefit in another medical establishment, but he (Dr. Chapman) considered that a much larger sum ought to be gathered, to give them the proper opportunity of asserting the truth of their system; and, under these circumstances, he must implore them, in order to effect that object, to join in one united and irresistible effort. (Hear, hear, hear.) As in all works of goodness, whether in storm or sunshine, woman was ever to be found, so he hoped that in this task of beneficence his fair hearers would not fail to use those silken cords that entwined them in the affections of fathers and husbands, and lend their powerful co-operation in accomplishing the desired end. (Loud applause.)

Dr. HOLLAND followed, and was received with much cheering. He said, it would be considered strange in him indeed, if he could not find some few words, or ideas varying from those which had been previously expressed, when they found a foreigner who could give so well, and in such a lucid manner, his experience in the cause. (Hear, hear.) Whether he considered this on the one hand, or the able speech

made by his friend, Dr. Chapman, on the other, he was quite sure he should be wanting in justice to the establishment they proposed to institute, if he remained silent. Dr. Chapman, whom he had always considered a bold and adventurous man, had addressed himself especially to the ladies, (hear, and laughter); and in the course of that speech, had doubtless made a favourable impression. (Laughter.) It was usually considered that, to solicit one lady, was an undertaking of no ordinary risk; but when he found that Dr. Chapman was prepared to monopolize ten, his astonishment was much increased, as also the estimate of his character for boldness. (Laughter.) Dr. Chapman had spoken of the egg, and the Hospital was indeed a great egg, hatched by the proceedings of this evening. He was perfectly convinced, from the very powerful and excellent support they had obtained, that the aid given to the undertaking, might be considered as seed sown in good ground, and would eventually become an enduring monument of the success of their cause. (Applause.) The present occasion was one of the most important, considered in relation to the science which they espoused, that could well be imagined; and whether viewed on the broad ground of humanity, or in reference to the benefits it was likely to confer upon their poorer fellow-creatures, it deserved their warmest co-operation and sympathy. When they considered the necessity that existed of demonstrating, in the plainest possible manner, the principles which guided the disciples of Hahnemann; and also, that it was only through the medium of a public institution that this could be accomplished, and the poor, at the same time, be assisted, it must be self-evident that it was their duty, as well as their interest to support it by every means in their power. When they considered the constitution of the medical mind of the present day, and further, the active opposition they had to contend against, it became them to make every effort for the diffusion of that which they conceived to be truth, and to endeavour, by a steady process of conviction, to bring that truth to the minds of those who had not yet been enabled to appreciate it. Truth was usually enshrined

under a multitude of envelopes, and it was in removing these gradually and steadily, that its full development was at last accomplished. This process was one of toil ; but when it was accomplished, and the pure truth was once eliminated, we were better prepared for it, and it shone forth and enlightened the world. (Hear, hear.) The diamond, when it is first discovered, is not the brilliant gem which dazzles, but it comes forth in all its effulgence, after it has gone through the hands of the lapidary, freed from the surrounding mass of heterogeneous matters. (Loud cheers.) If he desired an illustration of the good which the cause of truth derived from opposition, he would only point to the productions of their worthy chairman. They have been given to the world from the necessity which he felt of overcoming the false notions prevailing, tending to obstruct the cause. (Hear, hear.) Returning to the subject of the Hospital, he wished to express his conviction that, with the zeal which had already been exhibited, he had no fear of the result. While his friend, Dr. Chapman, appealed, almost exclusively, to the ladies, he would also desire to include the exertions of the gentlemen ; and although he very much wished that the ladies should use their influence, their smiling glances, and all-powerful charms, he was quite satisfied there would not be wanting amongst those, upon whom they might exercise that influence, a willing heart and helping hand to assist the undertaking. (Great applause.)

Mr. WILSON then presented himself, and was hailed with plaudits. After what had been said, it was not his intention to have troubled the meeting with any lengthened observations, but for a report which, doubtless, many had read, and which had been slightly alluded to by Dr. Chapman. (Hear, hear.) That report professed to be a detailed account of an inquest held upon the body of a patient, who was alleged to have died under Homœopathic treatment ; but he (Mr. Wilson) thought he should be enabled satisfactorily to explain to the meeting that the individual who was charged with manslaughter, whatever might be his notions of the practice, had not, if the

reports published in the newspapers were true,* acted in accordance with the principles and science of Homœopathy. (Hear, hear.) Every man was at liberty to act in his practice as he pleased, but that was on his own responsibility; and if, under a course of treatment contrary to the rules and leading principles of the science he professed, death should follow, it would be at his own risk. The points bearing on the present case had already been sufficiently stated. The *Homœopathic Times*, in its second number, had entered at length into the dietetic doctrine of Hahnemann, and from what Hahnemann had written as late as 1833 on that subject, three long columns were extracted with reference to it. (Hear, hear.) Persons who would take the trouble of looking at that statement would find that the Homœopathic system was not a starvation system. (Hear, hear.) It was evident that, from the manner in which Hahnemann treated the patients under his own hands, that he did not in the least encourage a notion of this description. (Hear, hear.) All who wished to make themselves properly acquainted with the dietetic principles of that great man, should refer to his *Organon*, translated by Dr. Dudgeon, paragraph CCLXII:—“In acute diseases,” says Hahnemann, “on the other hand—except in cases of mental alienation—the subtle, infallible, internal sense of the awakened life-preserving faculty

* That the reports here alluded to were not true, was subsequently proved on the trial which took place on the 28th October. The Grand Jury having thrown out the bill of indictment, the defendant was tried on the Coroner’s inquisition. The following are the concluding paragraphs of the trial, as it was published in the *Times* of the following day:—

“*The Jury said they were quite satisfied there was no evidence to support the charge.*

“*Mr. Justice Maule: How any man could be found to say that this defendant was guilty of manslaughter, I cannot conceive. It appears that the defendant was called in in a desperate case, and that he did everything it was possible to do under the circumstances.*

“*Serjeant Wilkins said, he believed the real fact was, that this indictment was an attack upon the Homœopathic system.*

“*A verdict of Not Guilty was then taken.*”

MR. H. M. WAKLEY was the Coroner by whom the warrant against the defendant for manslaughter had been issued.

determines so clearly and precisely, that the physician only requires to counsel the friends and attendants to put no obstacles in the way of this voice of nature by a refusal of anything the patient urgently desires in the way of food, or by asking and persuading him to partake of anything injurious." Besides, let him (Mr. Wilson) tell those parties who showed so much anxiety to associate Homœopathy with manslaughter, that the individual whom it was attempted to charge with that offence was only a student; that, even if the remedies he had administered were called in question, (which had not been the case), no qualified Homœopathic practitioner would be answerable for it; and, finally, that Homœopathy, as a doctrine, had nothing whatever to do with the subject of diet. If there was one thing more than another which ought to incite the faithful disciples of Homœopathy to establish a Hospital, it was the lamentable amount of ignorance displayed at this very inquest. (Hear, hear.) By establishing a Hospital, an opportunity would be afforded to the rising generation of young men to imbibe the true practice at the fountain head; while, also, it would permit the followers of the Allopathic school, if they desired it, ample scope for testing the accuracy of the Homœopathic statistics. (Hear, hear.) The statistics, which were published in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, of the difference in the curative effects of the two systems, if not satisfactory to those who chose to disregard them, might, through the institution of the Hospital be affirmed or negatived. (Hear, hear.) He could not altogether agree with Dr. Chapman, that a large sum was necessary to carry out their operations; for, although it must be admitted that the larger the subscriptions, the more imposing would be their success, still, as he had shown on a former occasion, a great deal could be done with small sums, particularly when they considered the economy of the Homœopathic as contrasted with the Allopathic system. (Hear, hear.) There need be little doubt of the perfect realization of their enterprise, if they all collectively and individually persevered in it with the spirit which had already been exhibited.

And in conclusion, he would point out that even their opponents must admit the establishment of the hospital was a circumstance to be desired, since it would publicly test the system; and looking at the high talents and energies engaged in the cause, the sooner it was demonstrated to be either a truth or a delusion the better, so that in the latter case these energies might be better employed. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then rose and delivered the following address on the advisability of the future energies of the members of the British Homœopathic Association being transferred to maintenance of a London Homœopathic Hospital.

A D D R E S S,
 ON THE TRANSFERENCE OF THE FUTURE ENERGIES OF THE
 MEMBERS OF
 THE BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION,
 TO THE MAINTENANCE OF
 A London Homœopathic Hospital.

It has been the fortune of the British Homœopathic Association from its origin to do more than realize its anticipations, and the Report which has been read by the Honorary Secretary this evening shows how abundant is the prospect of our fulfilling all the hopes that were expressed at the last meeting. The establishment of the London Homœopathic Hospital is now secure, and although its early difficulties must inevitably be great, and such as to require the most earnest union on the part of every friend to the cause, it is impossible, with what we see of the spread of our doctrine, to doubt that it will be permanently maintained. To ensure that object, however, no precaution must be neglected; and hence on the part of the Committee of the Association the proceedings to be adopted this evening have been the subject of anxious consideration.

In bringing about the present result, the Association has accomplished its final duty. As a non-professional body it had already disseminated such popular knowledge of Homœopathy as came within its scope, and in the way of further publications nothing was left for it to issue. It is true that, at its first formation, it was contemplated it might even afford assistance towards the getting up of medical works, which might otherwise be found too arduous and unremunerative for individual risk ; but comparatively short as has been its existence, it has already brought Homœopathy beyond the point at which this would have been needed—the demand for professional books in connexion with the system being now such as to render them generally profitable as private speculations. Another branch of occupation which it had anticipated has also been found unnecessary. When the Association commenced its labours, such had been the denunciations heaped on Homœopathy and Homœopathists by portions of the medical body, and of the medical press, that it was at least believed attempts would be made to put forward some antidote to our doctrine, by a work or works that should endeavour both to contravene our facts and to annihilate our theory, and which might render necessary a constant vigilance and expenditure on our part. But, whether from the tone which has been taken in all the publications of the Association—from the array of names of accom-

plished practitioners, constituting its honorary members—from the number of our body—from the feeling which is universally manifesting itself among the public—or from other causes, it is unquestionable that for the past two years there has not only been a subsidence of that open and unbecoming hostility, which at one time rendered an association like our own absolutely essential, in order to fortify the practitioners of the system against the unfair assaults with which they were threatened, but there has also been an absence of the slightest effort to oppose us deliberately in the field of argument. We are, therefore, left without further occupation, and the satisfaction is accorded to us of being able to avoid the unprofitableness of controversy, and after having set forth in a permanent and always accessible form our doctrine to the world—to devote ourselves exclusively to the best means of forwarding its practical application.

Under these circumstances, the Committee have agreed that, in order to give force and concentration to the movement for the Hospital, it is advisable the Association should now be dissolved. It is part of the highest wisdom, both as regards individuals and public bodies, to know when their work is done, and not to suffer a course of action, which has been marked only by success, to be protracted beyond the period when the circumstances existed which gave it its vitality. When information concerning Homœopathy was the one

thing needful, an association for literary purposes was the true direction for the energies of its disciples; and now that this information has been distributed, and public practical demonstration is all that remains to be demanded, a new mode of action is requisite; and it is in the conduct and upholding of a Hospital that our proper rallying point is to be found. The income of the Association may be estimated at £200 a year, and it is better that this amount for the future should be devoted to the support of our new institution. Our band is yet too small to admit of a double collection, and even if this were not the case, it is always injurious to distract subscribers by a variety of claims for any single cause. If the Association were to continue with the Hospital, some might support one, and some the other, and both might fall. Let the Association cease, and the friends of Homœopathy will all feel that it is the Hospital which then solely maintains the cause before the public, and that no injury to Homœopathy or reproach to themselves could be heavier than that of their permitting it to break down.

Bearing in mind, also, that most of the gentlemen who now constitute the Committee of the Association, will be required to form a committee for the Hospital, and that it would be wholly impossible for them to attend to both, it will be seen that practical, as well as all other considerations, command the step which has now been resolved

upon. It may occur to some, that it will be matter for regret to destroy a union which already embraces nearly 1400 names, and which is increasing with daily rapidity; but it must be remembered, that these names, or the large majority of them, will be found amongst the subscribers to the Hospital, and that in connexion with a public charity, the list is far more likely to be permanent than under any other circumstances.

It is likewise to be noticed that even if the task of establishing a Hospital were not before us, there are further reasons than those I have already stated, which would intimate to us, that the services of the Association have arrived at their natural conclusion. We have spread the popular literature of Homœopathy in an almost gratuitous form throughout the country, and this was essential, so long as there was no stimulus for individuals to publish works on their own account; but what I have mentioned with regard to professional books is still more observable in the case of popular treatises, and there is now a reading Homœopathic public sufficiently large to render it worth while for lay writers to devote themselves to the subject. Under these circumstances, therefore, we need not hesitate to show our confidence in the present position of Homœopathy, by leaving its future literature to an unaided and spontaneous growth, and to proclaim, in fact, that it has reached dry land, and could only be encumbered with further help.

The more each point is thus weighed, the more clear becomes the course which has been selected. The Association, if it were kept on, could do little more than boast of the number of its members, and display the names of its Committee; and its life has been too effective for it to terminate in this way, or that we should suffer it to be recollected except for its vigour.

I have dwelt thus fully upon the announcement which I have made, because I am conscious that the Association has been marked by such singular results, and I might say, by such a sentiment of personal regard amongst us all, that the members would not receive it without hesitation and pain, were it not that its expediency is incontestable, and that it will accelerate the advancement of the beneficent but arduous aim upon which we have just now entered. It is well, however, that we should be conscious of the tendency to this feeling, since all who have been connected with the Association will look back upon its career with satisfaction, as having been unmarked by a single act that was not successful, or by the expression of a single opinion that was not put forward in a spirit worthy of the great principle that it was its object to extend.

The last measure your Committee propose is, to forward a bound volume of the proceedings of the former and of the present meeting, together with other interesting matter, to each of the members.

At the same time a circular will be transmitted, announcing the definite formation of the Hospital Committee, and conveying information regarding the proposed opening and regulations of the establishment, and also a full list of the subscribers. From that time forth, reports will be sent out annually or semi-annually, as may be found most desirable; and while each of those who were once members of our body will subscribe as much as they can spare, it is hoped that none will refuse to send the ordinary subscription they would otherwise have transmitted to the Association, and which, if contributed by all, will in the aggregate prove no slight means of imparting stability to our undertaking. I must repeat that, in the names of the Presidents and Committee of the Hospital, you will find almost all those who have hitherto been on the Committee of the Association; so that, in fact, the dissolution of the Association need be regarded as little else than a transference of its objects. The annual meetings, too, which have hitherto formed part of our arrangements, will now, as a matter of course, be most appropriately connected with the new state of things upon which the friends of the system are about to venture.

In conclusion, I must seek the privilege of a few personal words. In promoting the reception of Homœopathy, as Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the Association, myself and Mr. Heurtley

have fulfilled our natural functions, and we have been rewarded by seeing our efforts received as the testimony of disinterested men, who could have no object but to be allowed to work where they felt that they could work most usefully. Having realized all that we had contemplated, we feel that we may be relieved from attending to the management of the Hospital, which would involve duties wholly apart from our habitual avocations, and which there are many zealous Homœopathists willing to perform. If we saw such attendance to be practicable and necessary, we would not shrink from it, and even as it is, we shall hold ourselves ready at all times to render assistance whenever it may be plainly in our power to do so; but there are other truths struggling in the same way as Homœopathy was struggling a few years back, and we know that the time is now come when we may confidently leave the prosperous one, to devote ourselves to similar labours in more neglected fields.

At the same time, you will believe that we cannot even thus loosen our Homœopathic duties without regret. During the entire existence of the Association, we have derived support from its members which has made them like personal friends—so much so, that in meeting any of them at a future time, it would constitute a claim to welcome. We have also held constant, almost daily, intercourse with the various members of the British Society,

and our feelings towards them may be estimated by the circumstance that, throughout the whole of that intercourse, we have never experienced a single point on which unanimity has not prevailed. The same is to be said of our relations with our own Committee, and thus we have to refer to the fact, that in an Association of 1300 members, managed by a Committee of twenty-eight, and acting in connexion with an independent Society of forty-six professional persons, there has never, from the hour in which it commenced down to the moment in which I am now speaking, been so much as the shadow of a conflicting word. This is what it is to advocate a truth in singleness of heart; and friendships formed under such circumstances are the strongest that can exist. Need we say, therefore, that although we take no part in the business management of the Hospital, our ardent thoughts will always be with its welfare. It will be conducted by those in whom every confidence can be placed, and it is especially satisfactory to know that among the Committee will be found Mr. Uwins—the man who is not only entitled to our deep esteem, as being the oldest lay Homœopathist in England, but whose adherence to any doctrine is the more valuable, because there is a natural relation between all high perceptions, and he has rendered himself famous in that exalted art which consists in perpetuating the forms of truth;—while its medical department will be in the hands of

gentlemen desirous only of devoting all the energies of accomplished minds, and the advantages of established reputations to the fulfilment of the noblest impulses, and who number amongst them the first British medical practitioner, who had the sagacity and courage to proclaim the imperative law of "*Similia Similibus Curantur*," when there were none to animate or to aid him in the conflict. This is alone a guarantee of success, since in his consistent and honorable career, Dr. Quin has gained the respect and regard of all the practitioners of the old school; and it is not too much to believe that an institution, in which his name appears, will never be rudely assailed, even by those who are its opponents in opinion. There is a weight about parting words, and it is pleasing to take this opportunity of expressing the sense we entertain of the services of that gentleman to Homœopathy—of the gratification we feel, that the ingratitude so often shown to the early advocates of a cause has not been manifested in his case, but that he occupies the highest position in its prosperity, after having been its representative in its earliest struggle—and of our deep trust that in whatever yet remains for him to do, you will always be ready to rally round him.

I must now detain you no longer, although in addressing you for the last time, I might be pardoned were I to linger. I should wrong the occasion, however, were I to indulge in any words

save those of joyful congratulation. It is now twelve years since, during a visit to the United States, I was first attracted to the doctrine of Homœopathy ; and, since that time, in the midst of an active life, scarcely a month has passed in which I have not heard of its wondrous effects in the restoration of some friend or acquaintance, whose attention I had succeeded in directing to the system—and slight indeed has been anything I have done in acknowledgment of the blessings it has thrown around me. The experience of the Honorary Secretary has been the same, and it would now, I believe, be almost difficult for us to call to mind the name of a single personal friend, who is not a firm Homœopathist. And not only have we witnessed these results, but we have seen the science, of which the mass of the people were almost entirely ignorant, pass through all the stages of neglect, derision, and opposition, until heard of on every hand, it has reached the crowning triumph now about to be accomplished in the establishment of a Hospital, by which its practical footing is rendered safe. This is not the fate of those who pin their faith to delusions ; and it is right therefore to mention it, in order that, looking at the increasing ratio in which all well supported doctrines proceed, its disciples may animate themselves by the contemplation of what will be the position of Homœopathy when another twelve years shall have passed away. Let us believe

that, through your exertions—through your consistent adherence to the foundation which has been this night laid, an array of facts will then exist which will render it impossible to find a single man of education who will venture to deny that the system is beyond all question. Let us, also, believe that even if, in the wide duties and changes of the world, it should happen we may never meet again, we shall be no less present to you then than now, since between those who have worked together in spirit, the link is never really broken, and there is no such thing as separation.

At the conclusion of the Chairman's address, Mr. THOMAS UWINS, R.A., said—As an early member of the Association, and an old supporter of Homœopathy, he might be permitted, at that stage of the evening's arrangements, to say two or three words. It had happened to him to know much of the exertions which had been made by the Chairman and by the Honorary Secretary. Occupied in business that would be generally thought sufficient for the day, these gentlemen had found time to conduct and regulate the affairs of the Association, so as to make it an example, not only of life and energy, but of harmony and love. The benefits conferred on Homœopathy by the literary labours of Mr. Sampson, were patent to all; but the quiet doings of Mr. Heurtley, though felt through every nerve of the Association, might not be so fully appreciated. The sacrifice he had often made of every hour of social leisure, even robbing himself of the due portion of rest necessary for healthy existence, could only be known by those who had seen his lamp burning long after mid-night. It was not his (Mr. Uwins') intention, however, to move any vote of thanks to these gentlemen. To them, what was the glory of the achievement? What was the praise, or even the gratitude of man? No worldly motive had ever for one moment influenced their conduct. A higher and holier feeling had pervaded their minds and sustained them in every step of their course. The truths they had assisted to promulgate were to spread through every quarter of the globe. The seed they had sown would be reaped in abundant harvest when all, who were then present, had ceased to exist. To such men, so influenced, praise from him would be an offence. He would, therefore, merely say, that having brought into activity all the friends of Homœopathy for the establishment of the one thing needful—the Hospital—the time was come when the Chairman, the Secretary, and the Committee of the Association, could gracefully resign. Their mission was accomplished. (Applause.)

Dr. QUIN said, he was desirous of addressing a few more observations to the meeting before it separated, the more so as

he wished that no misunderstanding should exist respecting the proposed dissolution of this Association. It was, in fact, nothing more than transferring it from a literary society to a new and practical working one, for the foundation and maintenance of a charitable institution. They were, indeed, only continuing its existence in another form (Hear, hear.) He was very desirous of impressing this upon the meeting, in confirmation of the observations of their Chairman. It had always been, since the first formation of the Association, their intention that a Hospital should be established; this one great practical effort being, for the purpose of trying to convince the medical profession and the public of their progress, so that they might not only hear of their precepts, but be shown an example of what could be effected by Homœopathy for the cure of the sick. He was, therefore, very anxious that when they left that room they should not consider their good work done, but that only the first stone had been laid of their future Hospital. (Loud applause.) Their Chairman, in his most eloquent address, which was like everything that emanated from his brain, as perfect as could be, in taste, in matter, and in form, had expressed himself in terms of no small eulogy regarding his (Dr. Quin's) early personal exertions. (Hear, hear.) It was true that for some years he had certainly found himself alone advocating the principles, and following the practice of Homœopathy, and the gratification he now felt at beholding himself supported, as at present, by men of such excellent sense, of such great acquirements, and of such long experience in their profession, was ample compensation for all that he had undergone in his early endeavours to introduce Homœopathy into England. The increasing number of medical practitioners who were yearly, he might say weekly, embracing the doctrines and adopting the practice of Homœopathy, and the rapid and extraordinary increase in the numbers of the Association, were certain guarantees that the philanthropic principles of Hahnemann had now taken root in the soil. (Hear, hear.) In 1846, in an address which he, as President

of the British Homœopathic Society, delivered to the medical body, he made the observations he was now about to repeat to them, and those observations would convey to them how strongly he felt for the cause at that period, and they would judge how much more strongly he must naturally now feel that the Homœopathic doctrines had obtained such numerous adherents as those he saw now assembled before him. Dr. Quin then quoted the following paragraph from the address alluded to:—"It must be apparent to all who attentively and dispassionately peruse the laws and regulations of the British Homœopathic Society, that the main object of the members of this Society in instituting those laws, has been the diffusing, advancing, and extending the principles and practice of Homœopathy, and, at the same time, the upholding the honour and integrity of the Homœopathic practitioner. They, moreover, are a guarantee to the public that every member of the British Homœopathic Society is properly qualified to practise his profession. No holder of a degree or diploma of a doubtful character is admissible into our body ;—the diplomas of universities or schools of medicine exacting from their graduates residence during the curriculum of study and personal examinations are alone recognized by the society. (Hear, hear.) These laws cannot fail to command the respect of every one both in and out of the profession whose good opinion you can wish to secure, whilst they, at the same time, must prove, beyond question, the anxious desire and earnest determination of the members of this medical society to employ no means to advance the cause they have at heart, but what are fair, honourable, upright, and strictly professional. (Applause.) It is easier to imagine than to describe the feelings which fill my breast on now looking around me, when I recall to mind that, in 1827, I stood alone in England the advocate of Hahnemann's doctrines,—the only practitioner of his system of medicine,—the sole champion of Homœopathy,—when his name and his great discoveries were unknown, or, if known at all, the subject of far different obloquy and vituperation than

they meet with at the present day—isolated from all my medical brethren,—listened to with suspicion,—looked upon with coolness by my early professional friends,—exposed constantly to the shafts of ridicule, to illiberal misrepresentation, and to the severest and most bitter censure,—with no one to consult, or share with me the responsibility of the treatment of diseases of dangerous tendency or doubtful issue,—and unassisted, except by the strength of my convictions and the consciousness of being in possession of means to effect more good to the sick entrusted to my care than I could accomplish by the practice previously followed by me. You can hardly understand with what feelings of pride and exultation I now find myself presiding over an assembly of medical colleagues, all professing the same doctrines, of so many honourable, intelligent, and experienced practitioners, all advocating the same principles, actively and usefully engaged in the practice of the same system of medicine, united together by the laudable object of promoting the same cause, and all strenuously vying with each other in their endeavours to advance the important objects for which this society was established.” (Hear, hear.) If such were his feelings three years ago, how much more encouraging must they be on the present occasion, surrounded as he was by so many adherents of Homœopathy, both lay and professional, and when the establishment of a Homœopathic Hospital might be regarded as nearly consummated. (Hear, hear.) He had from the first always had the great object in view of one day seeing the establishment of a large metropolitan institution in this country, where the conscientious and true Homœopathic practitioners might labour in the cause, and give an opportunity to their medical colleagues of judging of the good they could perform by Homœopathic treatment. He had longed to see a Hospital founded, when they might also have an opportunity of teaching the junior members of the medical profession how they could overcome disease, by adopting the principles and practice of Hahnemann; and when they had been taught to overcome disease Homœopathically, their next duty would

be to send forth their pupils, not only through England, but throughout Europe, to disseminate that mode of medical treatment which they conscientiously believed to be the best, they would thus, he thought, be doing the greatest benefit to their fellow-creatures. (Applause.) It was with no small feelings of exultation that he looked around him on that occasion, and perceived the large increase in the number of their friends; and he felt as certain as that the sun would appear at noon day, that this Hospital would very soon be established, without a chance of failure. (Cheers.) After the eloquent speeches they had heard from the different gentlemen that evening, and the admirable address of the Chairman, he thought no one could leave that assembly without a desire to aid in this work of humanity. All that they, the medical practitioners, wanted, was to be able, through their assistance, to do good to the poor, and to have the opportunity of showing the amount of that good to their medical brethren and the public; and with such motives of action and such a cause, he was sure they would not be allowed to fail from absence of funds. (Hear, hear.) If they were able to prove, as he believed they would, that they could by their mode of practice, do more good than by any other mode, the sooner they set about proving it the better; and if, on the other hand, they could not show fair grounds for possessing the confidence of the public, the sooner they were hurled from the high position they now occupied in the estimation of their friends, the better; and, as had been most aptly pointed out that evening in his very able remarks, if their system of treatment was not the right one, the sooner men of ability were convinced of their errors, and the sooner their talents were directed into the right channel, whatever that might prove to be, the better for mankind. (Applause.) Most of the gentlemen that were attached to the Committee of the Association would belong to the new Committee of the Hospital, and he trusted to see the honourable mover (who was unavoidably absent that evening) of the resolution for the establishment of the Hospital occupy a prominent position in the Com-

mittee. There would also be a council of medical gentlemen to aid such Committee, who would show that they were not only willing to attach their names to it, but ready also to work, and to contribute to the funds of the Hospital. He appealed to the members of the Association, and to the friends of Homœopathy then present, to use their best efforts to effect the establishment of the Hospital; and if they honestly and zealously did so, he had no fears of defeat; for, numerous as that assembly was, he looked upon them merely as the delegates of thousands of friends to the cause, who had not been able to attend. As the purpose of the medical body was solely to do good, all they wanted was a clear stage and no favour; and if that were granted them, he for one had not the slightest doubt but that the promulgation of Homœopathy would rapidly and extensively increase. Dr. Quin then resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

Dr. CHAPMAN said he must confess that he was rather taken by surprise, when it was first suggested that the Association should be dissolved, but he was very happy on finding that it was not a dissolution, strictly speaking, but what might be more properly called a metamorphosis, or a change of one body into another. (Applause.) He trusted they would in their new body live to be still more useful. (Hear, hear.) There was yet, however, one circumstance that gave him some uneasiness, which was a remark the Chairman had made in his admirable address, viz., that he would not be of this new body, assuming, possibly, that the work for which he had associated himself was answered; he, nevertheless, still hoped that this point might be reconsidered. (Hear, hear.) It had been said by a great man of the present age, Coleridge, that death was the most wonderful monosyllable in the English language; and another great philosopher had remarked, that death was a mighty fact. Now, considering that the dissolution of this Association was a mighty fact, still he might compare it to the sun on the horizon, which, after sinking in the evening, would show itself again in greater splendour and for a more useful purpose on the morrow.

(Cheers.) Both these Associations would thus become identical for one work, which was the formation of a Homœopathic Hospital. He felt, and he dared say all present did likewise feel highly delighted at the very great and admirable services which had been rendered by their excellent Chairman and Honorary Secretary. He was one of those who considered the external development of Homœopathy to be the direct means of preparation for an extension of their principles, for if this external development led to the internal conversion of medical men, they would by such means convert the public. (Hear, hear.) He would say convert your medical men, and the conversion of the public would speedily follow. (Applause.) Concluding by moving that a vote of thanks be given to their worthy Chairman and to the Honorary Secretary for the valuable services they had rendered the Association, he must apply to each of them the words of the poet—

Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it.

(Loud Applause.)

Dr. HOLLAND, alluding to the very beautiful and just remarks they had heard from their eloquent friend, Dr. Chapman, would follow in his wake, and say that the Association had, in a series of years, been gradually developed, for the purpose of producing a certain result, in a manner analogous to some of the changes perceived in the animal kingdom; and it was now about to throw off its original form, and pass into a new condition, endowed with wings of varied colours, ready to mount into the resplendent light of day. There was no feature of Homœopathy that more particularly distinguished it from other sciences, than its tendency to call into play the intellectual faculties,—to make individuals study their own organization, and the various elements by which they were surrounded; and the more its influence spread, the more it would bring mankind under its control, till eventually it embraced within its faith the whole universe. (Applause.) The labours of the Association had now ceased, but the results

which it had effected, remained. (Hear, hear.) This, he was sure, must constitute honourable recompense to those gentlemen who had so nobly and so zealously struggled to support and develop the principles of Homœopathy; he was, therefore, certain that the assembly would be most ready to acknowledge that their thanks should be given to the Chairman and their Honorary Secretary, for their noble conduct and their zealous and indefatigable exertions on behalf of the Association. (Loud applause.)

The vote was then put and carried by general acclamations, amid loud and protracted applause.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said he could not reply to these manifestations of esteem on the part of the members by anything in the shape of formal thanks. He felt most deeply the sincerity of their regard, and could never cease to recollect it.

The HONORARY SECRETARY observed, that to serve the cause of truth in the humblest capacity, was a high honour, and a great privilege; and that those who so esteemed it, could not, he thought, recognize any title in themselves to thanks for the performance of their duties. The vote, however, which had been so warmly and unanimously passed, was but a mode of expressing the esteem and confidence of the members present; and for this he might frankly tender his cordial and grateful acknowledgments.

The meeting then separated.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL,

AND
FREE DISPENSARY,

82, GOLDEN SQUARE.

(Founded by the British Homœopathic Association.)

President.—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.
Vice-President.—FIELD-MARSHAL THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, K.G., G.C.B.
Chairman.—CULLING CHARLES SMITH, ESQ.
Treasurer.—JOHN DEAN PAUL, ESQ.
Managing Secretary.—RALPH BUCHAN, ESQ.

Committee.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.	HENRY GOEZ, ESQ.
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ESSEX.	GEORGE HALLETT, ESQ.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD GRAY.	PHILIP HUGHES, ESQ.
LORD FRANCIS GORDON.	J. P. KNIGHT, ESQ., F.A.
LORD ALFRED PAGET, M.P.	THOMAS J. KNOWLYS, ESQ.
N. BARTON, ESQ.	GEOFFREY NIGHTINGALE, ESQ.
CAPTAIN BRANFORD, R.N.	H. O. ROBINSON, ESQ.
RICHARD BEAMISH, ESQ., F.R.S.	EVELYN J. SHIELLY, ESQ.
JOHN BROADHURST, ESQ.	THOMAS UWINS, ESQ., F.A.
COLONEL DISBROWE.	R. WARIN, ESQ.
	WILLIAM WATKINS, ESQ.
	D. W. WITTON, ESQ.

Auditors.

JAMES D. CUFF, ESQ. | FREDERICK SANDOZ, ESQ.

Medical Council.

FREDERIC FOSTER QUIN, ESQ., M.D.,
President of the British Homœopathic Society.

EDWARD HAMILTON, ESQ., M.D., *Treasurer to the British Homœopathic Society.*

S. T. PARTRIDGE, ESQ., M.D.	BOUGHTON KINGDON, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
HUGH CAMERON, ESQ., M.R.C.S.E.	T. R. LEADAM, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
VICTOR MASSOL, ESQ., M.D.	EDMUND SMITH, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
JAMES GOODSHAW, ESQ., M.D.	GEO. CALVERT HOLLAND, ESQ., M.D.
GEORGE HILBERS, ESQ., M.D.	JOHN MOORE, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
D. WIELOBYCKI, ESQ., M.D.	HENRY REYNOLDS, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
ROBERT WALKER, ESQ., M.D.	AND M.A.C.
JAMES LOFTUS MARSDEN, ESQ., M.D.	STEWART SUTHERLAND, ESQ., M.D.
F. W. IRVINE, ESQ., M.D.	STEPHEN YELDHAM, ESQ., M.R.C.S.
GEORGE DUNN, ESQ., M.D.	DANIEL SPILLAN, ESQ., M.D.
JOHN EDWARD NORTON, ESQ., M.D.	*LEON SIMON, ESQ., M.D.
JOHN OZANNE, ESQ., M.D.	*C. CROSERIO, ESQ., M.D.
C. D. J. LOWDER, ESQ., M.D.	*J. BELLUOMINI, ESQ., M.D.
J. B. METCALFE, ESQ., M.R.C.S.	*JOHN F. GRAY, ESQ., M.D.
JOSEPH KIDD, ESQ., M.R.C.S.	*A. GERALD HULL, ESQ., M.D.
J. H. RAMSBOTHAM, ESQ., M.R.C.S.	*ERNEST STAFF, ESQ., M.D.
ROBERT D. HALE, ESQ., M.R.C.S.	*CHARLES WENICKE, ESQ., M.D.
J. M. GULLY, ESQ., M.D.	

Those marked thus () are Honorary Members.*

Subscriptions will be received by

MARMADUKE B. SAMPSON, Esq., 2, St. James' Square, (South Side,) and 18, Lombard Street.

RICHARD WALTER HEURTLEY, Esq., 31, Berkeley Villas, Loughborough Park, Brixton.

RALPH BUCHAN, Esq., Treasury Chambers; and by all the Members of the Committee and of the Medical Council.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

At a meeting of the Hospital Committee, which was first constituted on the 15th of February, 1850, the following scale with regard to Subscriptions was recommended and adopted :—

Every annual subscriber of Five Guineas, or donor of Fifty Guineas, is entitled to recommend one in-patient at a time always in the Hospital, and five out-patients every month.

Annual subscribers of Three Guineas, or donors of Thirty Guineas, to recommend three in-patients every year, and three out-patients every month.

Subscribers of Two Guineas, or donors of Twenty Guineas, to recommend two in-patients every year, and two out-patients every month.

Subscribers of One Guinea, or donors of Ten Guineas, to recommend one out-patient always on the books.

Donors of Five Guineas are entitled to the privileges of annual subscribers of One Guinea for seven years.

Subscribers or donors of intermediate sums are entitled to privileges in proportion to the above scale.

In all cases where it may not interfere with due attention being given to the nominations of subscribers, deserving persons will, upon application, be admitted to the benefits of the Hospital as out-patients.

The Hospital will open on the 10th of April next, the Anniversary of the Birth-day of HAHNEMANN.

RALPH BUCHAN,
HON. SECRETARY.

British Sanitary Association.

AN ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1849.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Arrears of Subscriptions, etc., 1848	4	16	8
Donations and Subscriptions, 1849	205	16	6
Received for Cholera Circulars sold at Cost Price for Distribution	2	18	4
Ditto for Extra Copies of Annual Volume for 1848, (2nd. Edition)	1	12	0
Special Donations	1	10	0
	<u>£216</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer as per former account	12	4	8
Printing	76	4	9
Bookbinding, etc.	13	4	3
Stationery, (including paper for books)	34	2	11
Rent, Messenger, etc.	32	17	6
Postage, etc.	17	2	0
Hire of Rooms, and incidental expenses of Two General Meetings	23	2	6
Advertisements and Sundries	2	17	0
Balance in Cash	5	17	11
	<u>£216</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>

Audited and found correct,
J. D. CURR, } *Auditors.*
F. SANDOZ, }

PROSPECTIVE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance of Cash	5	17	11
To which add Sums Receivable, viz:—			
From S. Highley, Publisher	7	12	8
On account of Subscriptions in Arrear, amounting to £18 1 0	10	0	0
[On hand 180 Volumes of "Truths, and their Reception," 2nd Edition; which if taken at 2s. 6d. per Volume, would produce £16 5 0]			
	<u>£23</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>

	£	s.	d.
Payable to Printer as per Estimate	20	0	0
Ditto "Lithographer, do	10	0	0
Ditto for Incidental Expenses connected with the distribution of the present Volume, etc.	5	0	0
Ditto to Binder, as per Account	2	16	0
	<u>£47</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>

Errors Excepted,—*London, March 1, 1850.*

R. W. HEURILEY, *Hon. Sec.*

* * From the above Account it will be seen that a balance of £24 5s. 5d. remains to be provided to defray the final liabilities of the Association. Some volumes of the Association, however, remain unsold, and should these be disposed of the deficiency will proportionally be reduced. Meanwhile Mr. Sampson, the Chairman, has volunteered to supply what is required, and whatever the amount may ultimately be to regard it as a gift to the Association.

